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US Action on Tunisia Puzzles Afro-Asians

The Courier 86 Bat 9-2-61

By ALFREDO GRAHAM

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. —Although the Russians would seem on a number of occasions to be seeking to wreck the United Nations, many knowing world diplomats, and top UN officials, would not go along with this.

They know the Russians in their wily way regard the UN as too good a propaganda ground to break up.

• On the other hand, such groups as the Afro-Asians are puzzled about the policy of the United States in its treatment of the Tunisian crisis.

Their chagrin at the U. S. for refusing to publicly criticize French action in Tunisia, clearly that of a strong nation pouncing on a weak one, has led many in the group to speculate on the attitude of the U. S. towards the UN in the light of the Berlin crisis.

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MANY ARE asking quite openly: Are there two sets of rules for the game, one for the U. S. and its Nato allies, like France, and another set for the new nations of Africa, who because of their military and economic weakness, must rely so much on the moral force which the UN is expected to exert in the protection of their security—and the preservation of world peace?

Despite the marked lack of support from the U. S. and Britain in their demand for a special session of the General Assembly on the Tunisian crisis, the Africans and Asians were able to muster enough support to force such a meeting, with help from Latin-America, an area in which the United States is spending tax money and using all the blandishments to counter the Castro example, and win friends there.

The death of hundreds of Tunisians when a superior military force openly in the eyes of all the world, fell upon them and occupied parts of their territory, and the hands-off attitude of the Americans in the face of all this, may rob the U. S. of the advantage of an impartial airing of the Berlin crisis in the United Nations.

Angered and dismayed at the U. S. attitude in the Tunisian crisis, the Africans and Asians (so persistently wooed on the one hand by the Americans, and feeling ignored when some of their vital interests are at stake) are hardly likely to support the U. S. and its allies in this crisis.

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MANY DO not even pretend to like Russia, and the prospect of Red influence within their borders, but they have come out publicly stating they would have no justification for supporting the U. S. on Berlin in the light of the Tunisian crisis.

These nations see both the Tunisian crisis and the issue over Berlin as inseparable.

Both affect the future of the world organization, and the Africans and Asians do regard the UN as important to their future security and progress.

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THE SPECTACLE of the head of a state with a seat on the important Security Council snubbing the U. N. and its chief officer, Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold has given the Russians a great deal of ammunition in their offensive aimed at the allegiance of the new nations.

Charles DeGaule and the nation he leads cried out for world sympathy when the Germans crushed them.

But then, the Africans have been saying cynically, Tunisia is in Africa, still regarded as an imperialist stomping ground, and of course, the boot is now on the other foot.

Despite all the disappointment to the Africans and Asians, there are still some who feel that because of the prevailing climate of world opinion, the U. S. may instruct its Ambassador at the UN, Adlai Stevenson, to do something in the course of this week's special session of the General Assembly which may even partially vindicate the U. S. at a crucial time.

SERIOUS MOMENTS—Crisis in Tunisia, the Berlin question and the threat to world peace pose important questions for the United Nations. These grim-faced representatives of France and Tunisia face each other at a recent Security Council meeting on the Tunisian complaint against France. Seen here at the council table (foreground, back to camera): Mongi Slim (Tunisia). In the background (left to right) are H. A. Wieschhoff, acting Under-Secretary for Security Council affairs; Pierre Millet (France) and Nathan Barnes (Liberia).

Negro Diplomats Being "Encouraged" To Travel U.S. South To "Help Both Sides"

Africans Given Full Chance To See Segregation Picture

WASHINGTON (UPI)—State Department protocol officer Pedro Sanjuan said Tuesday the United States is encouraging Negro diplomats to travel in the South.

Sanjuan, who as assistant chief of protocol handles many of the segregation problems arising with African diplomats, said he believes such travel is helpful to both sides.

In the first place, he said, "the sort of image of complete exclusion that exists in the minds of many of the foreigners, of the Africans here in Washington, will begin to disappear.

"They will see the problem as it really is and not in this somewhat distorted way."

Secondly, he added, travel by Negro officials also will acquaint certain communities in the South with the fact that diplomats will be coming through "and that something has to be done to make them happy and make them welcome."

Sanjuan, interviewed on a radio program said that recently a delegation from the African nation of Mali visited New Orleans and Dallas without encouraging discrimination.

All that happened, he said, is that "they were aware of the fact that in some cities in the South the situations are a little strained, a little peculiar."

Racial barriers, he added, "are not only existent in the South." He said the State Department has had "wonderful cooperation from the authorities in many Southern states."

African Editor Visiting Atlanta On National Tour

Ernest Adiren Joseph Milcent, editor of the Afrique Nouvelle, a weekly newspaper, published in Dakar, Senegal, West Africa, visited the Auburn Avenue business district, the Atlanta University Center, and other points of interest, Tuesday.

M. Milcent, who is touring the United States, under the foreign leader exchange program of the State Department, is a native of France, and also Dakar correspondent of Le Monde of Paris.

His visit to Atlanta was arranged by Dr. Prince Wilson, dean of Morris Brown College.

M. Milcent arrived in Atlanta, Monday and will continue to New Orleans, La. His wife, Mme. Milcent is a physician and they are parents of three children.

M. Milcent declined to comment on race relations and political affairs, but displayed unusual interest in business progress of the Negro community. He toured the plant of the Atlanta Daily World and the offices of the Atlanta Life Insurance Company.

Other brief stops were made to businesses along the teeming Auburn Avenue thoroughfare.

M. Milcent before taking over the editorship of Afrique Nouvelle, previously served as Secretary General of the Catholic Secretariat for Social Work in French West Africa, 1955-59; Press Officer, Ministry of Labor, Paris, 1954-55, and authored a book L'AOF Entre en Scene (French West Africa Enters the Scene), 1957.

M. Milcent prime interest during his U. S. tour has been American political and social institutions, federal, state and local. In addition, he has sought information on American Catholicism, schools and universities; newspapers, large and small, radio and television, commerical and educational.

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Ambassador and Mrs. Frederic Guirma of Upper Volta greet Assistant Secretary for African Affairs Williams at a reception last night at the Sheraton-Park Hotel in honor of the first anniversary of the Upper Volta independence.—Star Staff Photo.

Guirmas Are Hosts

The Ambassador of Upper Volta and Mrs. Frederic Guirma entertained at a 6-to-8 reception last evening marking the first anniversary of their country's independence.

About 500 guests were invited to Sheraton Hall in the Sheraton-Park Hotel.

Standing in the receiving line with the hosts were Embassy First Secretary and Mrs. Tapsoba and Mr. Pierre Iiboudou. The latter is the Upper Volta Consul in New York.

Among the groups invited were the Diplomatic Corps, White House staff members, members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, members of the Supreme Court, the District Commissioners, members of ICA and USIA and many from the Executive Branch of the Government.

DOUBLE CEREMONY: The infant sons of Nigerian Ambassador and Mrs. J. M. Udochi and of Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy Cromwell were christened together in a baptismal ceremony at St. Thomas Apostle Catholic Church last Sunday. The Rev. Vincent Donovan stands at the left of the font, and others are (left to right) Mrs. J. P. Murphy, the godmother, holding Francis Murphy Cromwell; Ambassador Udochi, Mrs. Paul Cook, holding her godchild, John Franklin Imoesi Udochi; and Mrs. Udochi. Young Francis's father is in the U. S. Foreign Service and is assigned to the mission in Uganda.

By Harry Naltchayan, Staff Photographer

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SOME CHILD IN ACCRA will be the happy recipient of this beautiful brwn walking doll donated by the president of the American Friends of Ghana, Dr. Willis Sanderlin (center). This was one of the nearly 100 dolls given at the Doll Tea which the Friends of Ghana held at the home of Ambassador and Mrs. William M.Q. Halm (seen above holding doll). (AFRO photo by Sorrell)

AFRICAN HEALTH MINISTERS HONORED HERE

Dr. Luther L. Terry, Surgeon General of the United States (center), greets four Ministers of Health from African nations who were guests of honor at a dinner last night in the Statler Hilton Hotel. They are (left to right) Dr. Amadou Koné from the Ivory Coast, Dr. Paul Lambin from Upper Volta, Dr. Haoou Kouka from Niger and Dr. Rene Degoux from Dahomey. They have been studying health methods in the Washington area since July 4.—Star Staff hPoto.

Giving Books to African Schools

School-to-School Project

By Nan Trent
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"In one generation East Africans are making the jump from the primitive to the modern world," declared Mrs. David Henry. She had just returned from a nine-country tour of the African continent on behalf of the African-American Institute. And from her enthusiasm I gathered she had watched a leap or two herself.

Mrs. Henry met me by agreement one afternoon in Cambridge, Mass. She launched at once into that Africa which she has experienced, that Africa which she respects. And keen observations tumbled out—descriptions of great natural beauty, of a bird-watching expedition from Salisbury, details of a recipe from her Nairobi hostess, political generalities, bits of historical background, and mention of a meeting with the first woman ever to complete the full liberal arts course at the University of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland.

Visited Schools

While traveling on a grant from the African-American Institute, Mrs. Henry was to observe and report on the book situation in African schools. She accompanied her husband, David Henry, director of the International Students' Office at Harvard University, but who went on this "safari" in his capacity as coordinating secretary of the African Scholarship Program of American Universities. He was setting up selection boards composed of African educators who would later select for attendance at the American universities candidates in the nine countries visited.

With a background of considerable reading, a deep concern for newly emerging nations, and with the eyes of an experienced school librarian, Mrs. Henry was equipped. She and her husband talked with leaders in Nigeria, the Congo (ex-Belgian), the Congo (ex-French), Southern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Kenya, and Uganda. "We were much impressed by the African leaders we met and by some of the women," she said. "The African today feels that education is the means of both personal and national independence, and plays a major role in the movement for freedom." She found the newness of educational opportunities striking, particularly in the Congo where 12 of the 16 young people there who have college degrees have come out from school only in the last two years.

She recalled a school she visited in Zanzibar where a class met out under the trees in lieu of a classroom. The Indian headmistress explained that the children had wanted so much to come that she couldn't turn them away, even though she had no room! Everywhere, Mrs. Henry discovered a great desire for education on one hand and a pathetic need for its tools on the other.

Another East African school had an enrollment of 700 pupils, but its library was entirely contained within two small bookcases. "The average privileged child in America has more books in his own room at home than were in that school of 700," she exclaimed, and in the manner of a woman who clearly intends doing something about it.

Book-Gift Project

And she is. She has started in motion "Books for Young Africa: A School-to-School Program," based on the "affiliation" of interested American schools with African schools, and the sending of sorely needed books.

Shady Hill School, in Cambridge, is the pilot project. The children there have sent 500 of their own cherished books. Dana Hall in Wellesley has sent a shipment to the Anglican Girls School in Lagos, Nigeria, and the Putney School, in Vermont, to the Mayflower School in Ikenne, Western Nigeria.

"My mother used to say, 'If you give what you want yourself, it is bound to be a successful gift,'" Mrs. Henry told me. Neither she nor her project is interested in "attic cleanings," she added.

But she and the project are interested in hearing from any school which would like to adopt an African school, furnishing it with books of a high standard, well-written, and preferably with illustrations. There is need for beginning children's books right on up to the adult level. Inquiries may be directed to the project's treasurer: Mrs. Murry Fairbank, 112 Clifton Street, Belmont 78, Mass.

Information Guinea

Young Pupil at School in Guinea

African Students Arrive Ill-Equipped for Tasks

Washington Post
Third of a Series

By Rasa Gustaitis
Staff Reporter

The newest—and most chaotic and problematical—foreign student arrival on the American campus was that of the proud African in his impeccable Western suit or billowing robes of magnificent colors.

Determined to study in America at all costs, Africans have come here all too often ill-advised, ill-prepared and ill-financed.

During the past summer, hundreds were in financial trouble often reaching crisis proportions, across the country. Many were trying to transfer from colleges unsuited to their aims or in which they were unhappy.

Many of those short of funds had been brought here under "crash programs" that contained more goodwill than planning.

$100,000 Kennedy Grant

The African American Student Foundation, for instance, brought 289 students from East Africa in the African Airlift with a $100,000 grant from the Joseph P. Kennedy Jr. Foundation, knowing that the scholarships and private funds would not be enough to finance their stay here.

The thinking behind this and some other efforts to supply Africa with urgently needed leaders and technicians was that once the students were here, things would work out. But they didn't.

Others with empty wallets had come on their own. They had estimated the cost of living here incorrectly or had counted on being able to earn too big a portion of their expenses. Still others had been financed by tribes that were hit later by drought or flood and then were forced to leave their scholars stranded.

Congo Example

An example of how a crash program can crash wrong is the International Cooperation Administration's effort in behalf of the Congo.

When the Belgian Congo became independent in July, 1960, the United States promised 300 scholarships as a birthday gift. About 60 of the recipients arrived here in March, 1961. But, said one member of the party, they did not understand until the night before leaving that their families were to stay behind.

At such a late date, none refused to go. Of the group, 31 were married and many had more than two children—some up to seven.

The ICA stipend of $240 a month seemed a lot over there. But here, $8 a day for rent, food, transportation and necessities was not much. There was little left to send home.

Most Stayed in Hotels

It was especially little when one lived in a hotel—and since Georgetown University had no housing available until June, that's where most of them stayed. Some high-status members of the group did not even move into dormitories in June, because they could not reconcile doing so with their personal dignity.

The group was composed of undergraduates who would continue in other universities after the 6-month language course at Georgetown, and of people of much higher status. Among them was a superintendent of 25 provincial schools and the president of the Congo Teachers Union who was being considered for the post of charge d'affaires here when his training was over.

To classify these people with undergraduates, was "like inviting G. Mennen Williams on the same basis as a graduate of Western High School," in the opinion of Jack Flanagan, lay prefect at Georgetown and adviser to the students.

Feelings Bruised

Both ICA and Georgetown stepped in financially to ease the grantees' plight. The Foreign Student Service Council, discovering that they were meeting no Americans, arranged tours and visits to homes. The son of a physician who had lived in the Congo set up discussions.

After finishing their language training here, the Congolese left town, taking with them bruised feelings and leaving behind a lesson in crash programs.

Their financial difficulties were eased. But other students, who came independently or on the African airlift, are not quite out of deep water.

During the summer, frantic pleas for aid deluged the educational agencies in charge of African student programs.

Among those who responded were the State Department, which granted emergency funds to the private groups; the Labor Department and the AFL-CIO, which helped find summer jobs, and private citizens who offered financial help.

In New York, Oliver Garfield, a young designer and manufacturer of scientific educational devices, and his wife turned their apartment into an employment center. They got the names and addresses of African students east of the Mississippi—these, they heard, had the toughest time finding jobs—and invited them to come to New York to look over the prospects there.

Other Problems Found

But soon the Garfields discovered that more than the Africans' immediate finances cried out for attention.

They met a 19-year-old girl from Kenya who had been teaching basic sanitation in backward areas and had been brought here by the Airlift. She did not have the usual kind of degree so was placed in a high school, where she was miserable. With Garfield's help, she is now attending Sarah Lawrence College. "We saved her a year, but a year was wasted," he said.

They met students in colleges that did not offer the program of study they sought. Some did not know before arrival that all United States colleges are not alike; others "took any college that took them, hoping to do better later," Garfield said.

Seek to Avoid South

Most of the Africans trying to transfer seek to get out of the South, where they find segregation hard to take.

Not only that, but many of them feel that the American Negro is alien to them and prefer to associate with whites. Others put it differently: "Our temperament is different. You have given them too many complexes," said an Ethiopian.

The African student is not always easy to deal with. He is easily misunderstood and misunderstands just as easily. He is a revolutionary who does not think of carving a place for himself in an existing society but seeks to build a new one. Revolutionaries are impatient and not always informed or realistic.

Easily Offended

He is on his guard, because Americans are mostly white and in his mind they are linked with colonial powers. He is quick to take offense. There is, for example, the case of the youth who came to his class in Georgetown in an undershirt and, when told discreetly to wear something else, exclaimed that here was another example of capitalist exploitation.

He has heard about American racial problems and meets them. In Washington, students say, taxis pass them by, businessmen are rude at times, white girls whom they have visited have been evicted from their apartments. While they are asking about renting a room, the "for rent" sign is turned around and doors slam in their faces.

But open discrimination, one student said, is preferable to the hypocritical variety. He explained: "I like the woman who locks the door and says the place is rented much more than the person who says, 'I'd like to, but this and but that'. At least the first woman is honest."

"You are racialists, one way or another," a Ghanaian said. "Either you treat me well because I'm a black African or else badly for the same reason.

"If I behave well, people say, 'He's Westernized. What a sophisticated fellow.' And if I behave badly they say, 'He's an African.' I have to choose between being one or the other—Western or African. And so I might say—either they are worthless or I am."

Sincerity Urged

Eager-to-please Americans often tend to criticize themselves too much in an effort to show Africans how democratic, understanding and honest they are. This tends to produce scorn among Africans: "They wouldn't have to apologize so much if they were sincere," said the Ghanaian.

To meet a multitude of problems and develop a coherent program, six private organizations have formed the Council for Educational Cooperation with Africa, working with the State Department. They are the Phelps-Stokes Fund the African American Students Foundation, the United Negro College Fund, the African American Institute, the Institute of International Education and the African Scholarship Program of American Universities.

But many of the subtle and intimate issues arising between individuals cannot be met with a blueprint or a committee. Or can they? The Soviet Union has tried, with its Patrice Lumumba Friendship University.

Thursday: Whose Foreign Student Program?

She Has Lots to Tell About Americans

The Washington Post p. F 29
Dec. 11-12-61

By Marie Smith

THERESA M. OGUNBIYI, witty, perceptive woman's editor of the Daily and Sunday Times in Lagos, Nigeria, is going home from a Washington visit to give her readers a new picture of American women.

"The impression we had in Nigeria was quite different from what I have found here," she declared in an interview this week. "I thought American housewives were lazy; that the typical American woman got up in the morning and moved around in a beautiful housecoat, pressing buttons for everything she wanted, with servants to look after the babies. That is what we had seen in the movies."

MRS. OGUNBIYI, a working mother with two children, had this illusion shattered promptly after her arrival in this country. She's here on a State Department grant programmed by the American Council of Education.

At the first home she visited in Westford, Mass., she found her hostess "worked as hard as any Nigerian housewife."

Now she has decided that the American woman looks after her children, the home, does all her own cooking, washing, and ironing. American housewives are NOT lazy!, she insists.

In fact, some Nigerian housewives have it much easier than Americans, she added. "Labor is still cheap in Nigeria and a middle class housewife can afford at least one maid." Mrs. Ogunbiyi has two nursemaids to take care of her children, a little boy and a baby 16 months old.

Another illusion was shattered for the London-educated journalist and editor. "We thought white Americans were not friendly to colored people as a whole. I've found white people are very friendly," she asserted. "I did not find the discriminations against color I expected."

Still other illusions that vanished after a few hours on American soil was the one that "all children over 16 have their own cars, the streets are paved with gold, and dollars flow all around."

"I've got a lot to tell the women of Nigeria when I get back," declared the good-natured Mrs. Ogunbiyi.

She has been clipping menus from United States newspapers to carry back and print for her readers; and she plans to tell them how fashionable American women are.

"French girls are well-dressed but I wouldn't call them fashionable. American girls are very fashionable. As they go to work they look like they're stepping out of a magazine advertisement," she said.

Mrs. Ogunbiyi is "amazed" at the quality of products she found in food and department stores here. "We don't know the best in Nigeria. We've been so used to the same drab things. Under British rule we got only British products and the quality they wanted to send us. Since a year ago we've gotten more products from America, but it is not what you have here," she related.

"I'm going to tell Nigerian women to ask for quality when they shop," she added.

"Women of Nigeria are very interested in fashions and cosmetics," she said, and she devotes much of the space on her "woman's page," which appears three times a week in the Logas Times, to these topics.

She writes a gossip column telling "who's getting married, what the Governor General's wife wore to a reception, and who has a new baby." and also an "advice column." Most of her letters asking advice are from boys and girls of different tribes whose parents object to intertribal marriage.

While in the United States, Mrs. Ogunbiyi wears the native costume of Nigeria—the straight, ankle-length skirt with the interestingly designed colorful "buba" or overblouse. To work in Nigeria, she wears a white blouse, without the traditional flowing sleeves, and skirt. As a fashion writer she is trying to "modernize" the dress of the women of her country and is taking back many pictures of the clothes worn by American women to be copied in her land.

The Washington Post, p. F 29 By Arthur Ellis, Staff Photographer
Dec. 11-12-61
THERESA M. OGUNBIYI
... American women aren't what they seemed from Lagos

Associated Press

Leaders of Central African Federation

From left to right in this picture are Kenneth Kaunda, leader of the United National Independence Party of Northern Rhodesia; Dr. Hastings Banda, leader of the Nyasaland Malawi Congress; Joshua Nkomo, head of the National Democratic Party of Southern Rhodesia.

'Big Three' Hold Africa Limelight

By Eric Robins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia

In London during the pre-Christmas sessions of the Federal talks, the British press dubbed them "the Big Three"—Hastings Banda of Nyasaland, Kenneth Kaunda of Northern Rhodesia, and Joshua Nkomo of Southern Rhodesia.

That grandiose title has stuck to this formidable triumvirate of African nationalist leaders whose aim is to topple white leadership in Central Africa and change its political face.

Together these men have heartened the hope of "freedom" among millions of Africans from the Congo border to the Limpopo. Once regarded by whites as mere agitators, they are now brought into constitutional talks, negotiated with, treated as genuine political opponents.

Who are these men and how have they risen so rapidly to the position of being able to shape the destinies of millions? Are they charlatans, political chancers, demagogues Or are they men of sincerity and dedication?

Physically they make an odd trio. Mr. Manda is like a dynamic little gnome; Mr. Kaunda, tall, slim, and handsome, and gentle; Mr. Nkomo, big, lumbering, and burly. All have powerful personalities and can mold crowds to their mood like molten plastic.

Mr. Banda, of course, has been a big African name since he abandoned his flourishing medical practice in London to return to Africa as inspirer of the ambitious Nyasas. He spent a long time in a political prison and does not hesitate to use it for propaganda purposes. I recently heard him tell 5,000 cheering Nyasas: "I spent thirteen months in Gwelco gaol to make you ladies and gentlemen." Mr. Banda is at the peak of the triangle — leader in the grand alliance cold war against the Central African Federation.

Mr. Banda today has come a long way since the days when he was a gold mine clerk in Johannesburg who saved his pennies and trekked to America to become a doctor then qualified again in Edinburgh so that he could practise in the Commonwealth.

His Malawi Congress Party, which reports 500,000 paid up members, is invested with the full panoply of political showmanship. Thousands of Nyasas wear lapel badges emblazoned with his photograph. The upper echelons wear scarlet togas. He has his own party "police" clad in scarlet uniforms whose job it is to organize crowds at meetings under the watchful eye of the police.

Banda Criticized

Mr. Banda has done some unwise things, such as his exhibition of frenzy before a delegation of British MPs who asked him frankly what he was doing about a particular vicious intimidation campaign.

Now he is on the way to becoming a minister in the first democratically elected Nyasaland Government — the first step to power.

One weakness Mr. Banda has turned into a strength. He must be the only African leader who cannot make a speech in his own language—he reportedly has forgotten how to speak it during his 30 years abroad. But I have never heard translated speeches so effective. Every point he makes has two punches—one in English, followed up by the big punch in the translation.

Breakaway Leader

Mr. Banda has only one picture in his brand new £10,000 ($28,000) house in Blantyre. It is an enlarged photograph of Kenneth Kaunda, leader of Northern Rhodesia's United Independence Party (UNIP). Incidentally, Mr. Kaunda also exhibits an enlarged photograph of Mr. Banda.

Mr. Kaunda headed the extremist breakaway movement from playboy Harry Nkumbula's African National Congress thereby enfeebling the older movement. He is ascetic, dedicated, and infinitely dangerous in the explosive context of Northern Rhodesia with its 70,000 whites (Nyasaland only has 9,000). He is uncompromisingly heading for an African-dominated Legislative Council and will probably get it after the constitutional talks now going on.

Kenneth Kaunda, gentle in speech, strikes a note of sincerity in his policy of Indian style nonviolence. Like Mr. Banda and Mr. Nkomo, he is troubled by the stone-throwing rabble fringe of his party, and by some of his wilder lieutenants. He has also been jailed and exiled for his cause. That doubly endears him to his people. Although he is not as well educated as Banda or Nkomo—he passed standard six at a mission school plus teacher training—he is regarded in Africa as having a more spectacular future than either of them. He has been called a second Nyerere.

Two legends accompany him. He spent a period communing with nature like a fakir in the wilderness. There was the time when he came face to face with a lion while cycling along a lonely track. Wielding the bicycle like an axe he was about to strike the beast on the head when it slunk off.

Black Toga

Mr. Kaunda and his people have also taken to the toga, this time a black one, which he wears flung dramatically over his shoulders. Of nonviolence he once said: "It is no good leading my people to the land of their dreams if I get them killed on the way." He is not antiwhite and says:

"I don't believe that what the white man has done against me and my people is done because he is wicked. The white man is only bad because the system is bad. Transfer power gracefully from the minority to the majority and the whites need not fear anything from the blacks."

The burly Matabele ex-auctioneer Joshua Nkomo, leader of the National Democratic Party of Southern Rhodesia, has by far the toughest assignment. Only three months ago he returned from voluntary exile in London to take over a badly organized party which had barely got started again after the banning of the old African National Congress during the Nyasaland emergency.

He has, however, done remarkable things in that time, has fused the movement together and constructed a bridge between the rival Mashona and Matabele. What is more he has obtained recognition for African nationalism and a place in the constitutional talks, where he has been pounding at the gates of white supremacy.

No Uniforms for NDP

Mr. Nkomo is big, prosperous looking, and wears the London waistcoat in the country where the waistcoat is unknown. But there are no uniforms for the NDP, no panoply of African nationalism—that is forbidden by legislation.

South African-educated, as are most prominent Southern Rhodesian Africans (Adams College, Natal, the Jan Hofmeyr School, Johannesburg and a B.A. in Social Science from the University of South Africa), Mr. Nkomo is a very considerable figure. As lieutenants he has the Garfield Todd disciple, Ndabininge Sithole, author of a standard book on African nationalism, and Southern Rhodesia's only African advocate, Herbert Chitepo. Some say Mr. Nkomo is too soft to be a leader, but time will tell. His main obstacles appear to be the 200,000 whites, and lack of government encouragement — unlike Mr. Banda and Mr. Kaunda who have Colonial Office protection.

Is he a moderate? Some African observers say his party is the most moderate nationalist party in Africa. He certainly asserts to want cooperation in the new Southern Rhodesian between Africans and whites, and is liked by many Europeans. His war cry is: "We are all Rho-

desians." He once said: "There can never be Africans and Europeans in Southern Rhodesia—there can only be Rhodesians."

This is the year of big changes in the federation. Is it the "Year of the Big Three"? Whites here are only just beginning to realize how radically these men can affect their future.

New Nation in Africa

Latest addition to the roster of independent nations in Africa is one called Ruanda. Ruanda is a small country, but for several hundred years it's been ruled by the giant Watusi tribe which produces men seven feet tall, or more. This is a paradox that once might have been duly noted by the Ringling brothers, but nowadays it is likely to attract even more interest from basketball talent scouts. Hail to Ruanda!

Eye 'Defenses' Form 'Joint High Command'

Eight African Nations Hold 'Summit'

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. — Plans aimed at "the development of Africa towards unity and solidarity" were being hammered out last week in Ghana on the occasion of a summit meeting of African nations.

According to the Ghana Mission to the United Nations representatives of Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria, Libya, United Arab Republic, Guinea and Mali met in Accra to hold discussions with official representatives of the government of Ghana on the subject.

The meeting was a follow-up to the conference of African states held in Casablanca of heads-of-state level in January.

AT THE END of this conference the heads of states decided that a special committee of experts should be set up and charged with the responsibility for preparing memoranda on prescribed subjects for the consideration of the Casablanca powers.

The convening of the conference in Accra marks a further stage in the development of Africa towards unity and solidarity.

"It is true that various conferences have been held in Africa within the last 10 years," a spokesman for the Ghana mission said last week "but the meeting at Casablanca was unique in that for the first time in the history of the independent African states, six heads of states in important regions of Africa met and examined problems which were of vital interest to the progress and development of Africa.

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THE APRIL sessions in Accra are working on such matters as a unification of general policy; economic cooperation or an interregional basis; intensifying cultural cooperation and assistance between states and a joint high command which will examine problems of common defense and the security of Africa in the case of aggression.

It is being emphasized that this command is a separate organization and distinct from the proposal already put forward by the President of Ghana for the establishment of an African Command in the Congo under United Nations auspices. The Congo Command will be a United Nations organization.

The Joint High Command of the African states is intended to be a permanent organization maintained entirely by the African states which agreed to its formulation and establishment.

Senegal Wildly Cheers Johnson

Associated Press radiophoto

JOHNSON IN SENEGAL—The Vice-President giving a fountain pen as a present to baby in Dakar, Senegal, yesterday. Story on page 2.

BUNCHE RATES AERICA TOP UN ISSUE IN ADDRESS AT UCLA

Los Angeles, Calif., April 25—"The black man in Africa wants to be treated by the white man as his brother," Dr. Ralph Bunche, Undersecretary for Special Political Affairs at the United Nations, pointed out in a speech at his alma mater, UCLA, Monday night.

"As a matter of fact, the black man there hold surprisingly little bitterness toward the white man, even in areas where colonialism has been oppressive," Dr. Bunche said.

As the featured speaker of UCLA's fourth annual Social Science Research Lecture series, Bunche predicted that the United Nations would increase from 99 to 120 members in the next five years, "mostly from African nations."

Bunche, winner of the 1950 Nobel Peace prize and only recently returned from Africa, declared:

"African affairs are the dominating item on the agenda at the United Nations, and will become even more important in the years to come."

When queried on the crucial Cuban situation, Dr. Bunche said:

"The United Nations' business is trouble. However, there is no tendency to press the panic button. If there were, it would have happened during the Congo crisis last summer and fall. It had all the earmarks of another Korean conflict or Spanish civil war. Never was a situation more filled with frustrations."

Dr. Bunche pointed out that in all of the struggles of African nations for freedom, there is currently only one upheaval.

AFRICANS IN U. N. FIND CITY LONELY

But Hospitality Groups Try to Ease Their Stay Here

By PHILIP BENJAMIN

"You can become very lonely in New York," the man in the delegates' lounge said. He was unconsciously echoing an old lament, but his words had a special point because he was a delegate to the United Nations from Negro Africa.

It is very pleasant to sit in the delegates'lounge at the United Nations, sipping a martini and chatting with other delegates. But one cannot do it all the time.

For delegates' families, the problem is even more acute. Unless they speak English there is virtually no one to talk to in the neighborhood. Moreover delegates from below the Sahara occupy an anomalous position(not, to be sure, always a disadvantageous one): they are Negroes in a white world and Africans in a Negro world.

The problem exists all year round, but it becomes acute during sessions of the General Assembly.

To ensure that all delegates to the United Nations—not only Africans and Asians—have a chance to meet Americans outside the enclave on the East River, a number of committees and associations have undertaken hospitality and entertainment programs.

'Occasions' Arranged

An organization called Private Entertainment for United Nations Delegations, Inc., has, in thhe seven years of its existence, arranged about 5,000 "occasions" for more than 8,800 guests from virtually every one of the 100 member nations. The figure of 8,800, however, includes those who have attended more than one "occasion."

This independent organization operates under the supervision of the United Nations, which provides office space. The committe raises funds for staff salaries, long-distance phone calls and incidental expenses. It is supported largely by contributions from individuals and what it refers to as "internationally minded" business concerns.

It keeps a card file of 600 hostesses who are willing to give luncheons, teas, small dinner parties and so on and who will escort delegates and their wives to concerts, art shows, museums, theatres, sports events and fashion shows.

Private Entertainment, Inc., was started seven years ago by a small group of New York women. It began in the living room of one of them, and is now in the United Nations Secretariat building. It believes that anonymity is the key to its success.

A spokesman for the group was in the office the other day to explain its workings to a visitor.

"We have no political function or affiliation at all,' the spokesman said. "We simply start with the human quality. People like to be with people."

She displayed a card file of hostesses in New York, Westchester, Long Island and Connecticut. She explained that cards were filed listing delegates and hostesses and showing how many times each has attended or given an "occasion."

There were blue cards for permanent delegates, salmon cards for those at the General Assembly, yellow cards for country hostesses and white cards for city hostesses.

"But it's not only a matter of and teas and cocktails," she said. "Let me give you an example. We had the young wife of a delegate. She had just arrived here. She needed an operation. She had no doctor, no hospital, didn't know what to do. We found her a doctor and a hospital. Afterwards we sent her flowers and went to see her."

Once a delegate has been "entertained" at a party or similar occasion, she said, it is hoped that he and the Americans he meets will become friends. The committee tries to make sure that at least some of the people the delegate meets speak French, the language of the majority of the new African nations and the diplomatic language of other countries.

One problem, she said, is avoiding the diplomatic mistake of inviting to the same function delegates whose countries are not on speaking terms back home. For example, a meeting of Israelis and Arabs at a dinner party would make for a chilly evening.

Delegates from Communist-bloc countries make the least use of the hospitality service, she said.

"In general, the Iron Curtain delegates have never been much for parties," the spokesman said." They prefer visits to farms, concerts and educational tours. And on one occasion, we arranged for one of them to see open-heart surgery.

"We are here to serve all delegates in any way we possibly can."

Acting as a clearing house for information and for routing delegates to "occasions" is the Hospitality Information Service, whose chairman is Mrs. Louis F. Robbins and whose executive director is Mrs. Ellen Stoutenberg.

'People who call and want to entertain delegates are apt to ask for Africans alone," Mrs. Stoutenberg said. "We encourage them to include other delegates. I suppose you've heard the remark that the demand for Africans is so great that there aren't enough to go around."

Mrs. Stoutenberg said that the hospitality programs was not just a question of parties and outings.

"When the wife of a delegate from one of the new countries arrives here," she said, 'very often she is unacquainted with washing machines and dishwashers and such. We have home economists on call. They show the wives how to use the appliances, where to shop, where to take their children for amusement."

Mrs. Stoutenberg conceded that not many of the hosts for African delegates are American Negroes. One reason, she said, is that not enough American Negroes speak French. Another —essentially the same reason that African diplomats do not care to live in Harlem—is to avoid a sense of being "ghettoed" socially.

Another committee that has been doing an effective job is the Citizens Committee of Westport-Weston chapter of the American Association for the United Nations.

This committee take delegates to Connecticut homes for week-ends and for golf and tennis at the Longshore Country Club in Westport.

In addition, the committee has put out an excellent booklet describing, in French, various things to be seen and done in New York. It includes information on lectures, restaurants, night clubs, caterers, museums, theatres, churches and hairdressers.

Before printing and distributing the booklet, the committee surveyed the situation to determine which places would be hospitable to African delegates.

The housing problem for African delegates still exists. But, according to an official close to the situation, the machinery for getting delegates into desirable buildings is functioning more efficiently.

"The attitude of some tenants and some landlords remains the same," he said. "But we are using our pressures better. In two recent cases of landlord resistance, there was pressure from the White House.

"We also apply pressure through organizations. Is the landlord a member of the Protestant Council? Is he a member of B'nai B'rith? Is he close to Cardinal Spellman?

"Then we get someone prominent in the Protestant Council or in B'nai B'rith or in Catholic affairs to make a phone call."

The biggest problem, he said, still remains in trying to get top-level African diplomats into luxury buildings. Large projects and, in general, hotels, present no problem.

The man in the delegates lounge said he had made good friends through the hospitality program. As for discrimination:

"I have traveled a lot and I tend to ignore it. But I daresay the newer delegates are a bit upset by racial discrimination. And there is still a bit of coldness about New York. Yes, unless you have your own friends or make them through the hospitality program, you can become very lonely in New York."

18a 1961

Thousands Killed As Africans Wage Bitter Freedom Struggle

The Afro American

P. 9

Carnage in Angola is now over 30,000

Sat. 8-26-61

By CHAS. P. HOWARD SR.

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.—A look at the continent of Africa today is not encouraging in the area of the "search for freedom" by the non-European population.

Full scale wars are going on in some places and have been going on for several years. The "silence" about these "unconscionable conflicts" is a blot on the integrity of the so-called Christian World.

Africa is a continent with an accountable population some 200,000,000 people.

Less than 5,000,000 are Europeans (white).

This 195,000,000 African population finds itself in a day to day life and death struggle, trying to throw off the remaining yokes of colonial and imperial oppression.

Even in those areas where, on the surface, they appear to be fighting among themselves, a view behind the scenes will disclose that the real reason for the fighting is to rid themselves of the indigenous "puppets" whom the colonial and imperial powers have left behind, and through whom they operate.

It is interesting to take a look at a few existing illustrations:—

Algeria. Here is a country with a population of 10,000,000 people, including about 900,000 Europeans. A full scale war has been going on here for seven years.

Peace talks have broken down. The French Government has just "released" its commanding general in Algeria to again take up the task of killing Algerians.

For what? To prevent them from getting out from under the yoke of French colonialism.

Angola. A country of 4,200,000 people, with 80,000 Europeans. A full scale war is going on and people have been killed by thousands.

The Potuguese Government has just announced that they have killed about 30,000, what they call "rebels".

It has further announced that they will kill the rest of the rebels which they estimate at about 100,000.

All the people of Angola want is to be free of Portuguese colonialism.

Tunisia: France has continued to occupy a base in Bizarte since 1956 when Tunisia became independent.

Tunisia is a country of 3,815,000 people. The European population is small and not a problem except the army personnel.

This occupancy of a part of Tunisian soil represented a limitation on Tunisian sovereignty.

For several years, according to a Tunisian spokesman the French Government has refused to discuss the evacuation of the base at Bizerte, though repeated demands for discussion have been made by the Tunesians.

Though militarily weak, the Tunisians blockaded the base at Bizerte on July 19, French troops were flown in. More than 600 Tunisians were slaughtered by French troops. For what? Because the Tunisians want to get fully out from under the yoke of French colonialism.

Ruanda-Urundi. A Trust Territory administered by Belgium. Population 4,630,000.

The Belgian Resident-General has just announced the take-over of power. The Belgians last year set up a "puppet" government that never was popular.

Last week heavy fighting broke out between the Bahutus and the Watusis. The Bahutus make up 85 per cent of the Population of Ruanda.

More than 50 people were killed in the fighting. Traditionally, the minority Watusis have been the Belgian puppet rulers.

Kenya. Traditionally the seat of rebellion in Africa, South of the Sahara.

Mau Mau is a word that strikes terror to colonialists all over Africa. Thousands of Africans lost their lives in the Mau Mau uprising in the early 1950's.

The emergency was only a short time ago officially declared over. The problems that brought on Mau Mau have not been erased, especially "land reform."

This week more than 50 members of the Land Reform Army, a group of young people whose program is defined in their name, were arrested and their organization outlawed.

More than 6,500,000 Kikuyu and other indigenous people of Kenya still are land hungry. The organization is reported to have Mau Mau roots.

South West Africa. The more than 500,000 Africans living in South West Africa last year were described as "the most cruelly treated people in all of Africa."

This week two tribal chiefs petitioned the Secretary-General of the United Nations to "consider the 'critical' condition" of the people in that territory.

The Union of South Africa rules South West Africa with a free hand.

Northern Rhodesia. 2,200,000 Africans, 74,000 Europeans.

Southern Rhodesia. 2,400,000 Africans, 200,000 Europeans.

Nayasaland. 2,652,000 Africans, 8,000 Europeans.

Together this group forms the Federation of the Rhodesias and Nayasaland.

Sir Roy Welensky has pressured the British Government into altering the proposed independence at an early date, for the Africans by certain constitutional reforms.

Sir Roy has said that he will "halt African Nationalism" if it is within his power. To date he has "made good his boost."

Some fighting and some loss of life has already occurred in this territory. Except for the calm leadership of Kenneth Kaunda, Dr. Hastings Banda and Joshua Nkomo blood would run freely in this federation. Don't rule it out.

Lack of headlines from Mozambique is partially censorship and partially timetable. This spot should be watched.

Ethiopia and Somalia are at each other's throat. Hard to settle.

The Congo (Leopoldville) is liable to produce a scandal of a different kind in the not too distant future.

The French African States, with a few exceptions are not supporting independence where France is involved. The deserters from the French line give some hope that African solidarity can be expected in the not too distant future. It will not be complete African solidarity but a "working majority." That's all that can be hoped for.

The African picture is not one to make your heart leap for joy but it is a part of the "growing pains" of complete freedom from colonialism.

Tunisia, who has had a long record of support for the West, in season and out, is learning that when "Big power interests" are at stake, "Little Loyalists" get left out in the cold.

France in Bizerte did for the Arab world what it never could do for itself—united it.

18a 1961

RUSSIANS CALLED SPLIT ON AFRICA

The N.Y. Times

British Believe Some Chiefs Oppose Big-Scale Efforts Now—Stress Red China

New York

By DREW MIDDLETON

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, April 15—The scale, direction and mementum of the Soviet Union's political and economic effort in Africa still are being debated by Soviet leaders, according to qualified sources here.

Apparently there is at least one fairly powerful group arguing against a full political-economic offensive now. To this group developments in Communist China are of more immediate importance.

Africa south of the Sahara, this group maintains, presents a novel problem to Soviet communism, one that must be approached only after methodical study and after conditions for complete success are more favorable than they are today.

The development of Soviet activity in the area is watched carefully in all Western capitals. Nowhere is the scrutiny closer than in Britain, which still retains considerable political responsibility in Africa and which has heavy industrial and commercial commitments there.

The British assessment, based on information from the Soviet Union, comments by Russians overseas and intensive study of party and government publications, has raised some interesting points.

Opportunities and Difficulties

For example, both the Soviet Union and the Western powers recognize communism's opportunities in the emerging states of East and Central Africa. But there is not yet much objective evidence that the Soviet Government is fully committed to campaign for communism there.

Some reports indicate that Soviet officials are balancing the opportunities against the difficulties before moving further.

Communist theoreticians, for instance, have explained to young Africans taken to Moscow for "education" that conditions in Africa are "difficult." By this they mean the absence of an industrial proletariat save in comparatively small, isolated areas.

Russians reporting from Africa have emphasized to Moscow the limited political development of the great mass of people. Moreover, the Communists, like exponents of Western Democracy, have encountered the formidable barrier of tribal customs hostile to communism and democracy alike.

There is at least a chance British sources said, that in view of these, to them, forbidding conditions Soviet leaders will content to let affairs in East and Central Africa alone until racial quarrels give communism an opportunity for rapid, successful expoitation.

Subverting New Leaders

Meanwhile, as educated leaders emerge, the Russians will do their best to subvert some of them. Moscow will also finance any extremist party, of the Right or the Left, whose victory promises chaotic conditions.

Another point was thought to be worth nothing. On the whole the Russians, because they are white, have been less successful in selling communism in Africa than the Chinese Communists have been.

The internal preoccupation of the Soviet Government and party with Communist China has causes other than concern over ideological differences, it was said here.

The Russians are said to know more about China's present difficulties than any other foreigners. There is reason to believe, one source said, that "massive" Soviet assistance to Red China has been augmented to meet the crisis resulting from crop failures and famine.

This source, who probably knows as much about contemporary China from the inside as any Briton said he thought that only through economic assistance from the Soviet bloc could China recover the ground lost in the last eight months.

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18a 1961

White Supremacists Balk

The Pittsburgh Courier

Williams Commended For Stand on Africa

Pittsburgh Pa. Sat. 3-4-61

18a

By HAROLD L. KEITH
(Courier Managing Editor)

G. Mennen Williams is to be commended for his acceptance of the principle, "Africa for the Africans" despite the yelps from white supremacists from all quarters of the globe.

This is a fact of life on the African continent these days and it is good that a representative of the U. S. State Department who bears as much weight as does Mr. Williams, is cognizant of this fact.

Mr. Keith

Basically at issue in the dispute, which has cropped up in the wake of Mr. Williams' utterances in Kenya, is the fact that many whites have yet to recognize Africans (or American Negroes for that matter) as human beings.

THESE FOLKS are cognizant of the blacks' existence but are unwilling to recognize them as equals.

A second point is the fact that the European white is extremely jealous of his lack of pigmentation. He does not seek to be identified as an African, but rather wants to have his European "citizenship" cake while eating it in the salubrious environment of Kenya, Rhodesia or the Union of South Africa.

Tom Mboya, one of Kenya's leaders, put his finger on this problem during a visit to this country when he told this writer that Kenya welcomes all races, all people. The thing that Kenyans want, when they gain their freedom, is for the whites to become Kenyans, not Europeans, not British.

AFRICAN CHAT—G. Mennen Williams, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, chats in Addis Ababa with two African delegates to the Economic Commission Conference in the Ethiopian captial. At the right is Dr. Funmi, alternate delegate of Nigeria. J. Milton Weeks of the Liberian delegation is at the left.

IN OTHER WORDS, whites who wish to remain in Africa must cast their lot with Africa and become Africans, giving up their immunities as British citizens or as Europeans.

This holds true for the Asians in East Africa who have long sought to retain their Asian identities..

The hue and cry raised against Mr. Williams was unfair inasmuch as he had included whites and Asians in his original statement, which was conveniently omitted from press releases by the "fair-minded" white newspapers of Kenya.

It must be pointed out that the "African" newspapers of Kenya are all owned by whites, and the strident cries raised in their columns on the hassle over Williams must be regarded in this light.

All of this boils down to one simple fact, "Africa for the Africans" is just as legitimate as "Britain for the British" or "America for the Americans." Those who would go to Africa and make their homes there should become Africans. What's so bad about that?

At any rate, it's a safe bet that Governor Williams has won more friends for the "new" U. S. approach to Africa than he has lost.

SOCIAL WORKERS REPORT ON AFRICA

New York N. Y.

Husband-Wife Team Says U.S. Should Help Africans to Help Themselves

Sun. 3-12-61

By EMMA HARRISON

A husband-and-wife team of social workers, recently back from a tour of Africa, believes the United States can best help Africans by teaching them to help themselves.

The social workers, Mr. and Mrs. Laurin Hyde, said Africans were "determined to run their own show." The Hydes are members of Laurin Hyde Associates, management consultants in social welfare. They were interviewed last wee in their office, 164 West Seventy-ninth Street.

In their two-month tour of eleven countries, they said, they concentrated on seeing the people and the emerging community health and welfare projects.

People were curious, they said, but willing to accept the strange idea that the couple came, not as representatives of a government or private agency, but simply on their own to see what was going on.

A little "imaginative foreign aid," they said, often can go much further than bushels of money sent for the wrong or "persuasive" reasons. They praised the way in which a "couple of thousand dollars" was spent recently by the International Cooperation Administration, an organ of the State Department.

Took Cripples Off Street

Administration experts became interested in a Southern Rhodesian who had begun his own rehabilitation center. The man, a clerk, had taken the crippled off the streets and into his own home for care; then he had opened a crude rehabilitation center.

The I.C.A. sent the man to the United States to observe rehabilitation centers.

The man is now back in Southern Rhodesia trying to improve his center.

This small investment, the Hydes found, is paying off in terms of help to the people of the community and in genuine friendship for the United States.

Even in such a well motivated project, the Hydes say, much is lacking that could be easily supplied from here—someone, for example, to teach Southern Rhodesians how to make wooden legs. They said Americans in general and social welfare experts in particular, could find effective use for their skills in Africa.

While Africans want help and friendship, their drive for independence makes them extremely sensitive about how this help is given, the Hydes said. Here too, social workers may be able to serve to translate American dollars into real terms for Africans.

After all, the Hydes say, social workers have lung specialized in giving to people without making the gift an obligation and in stressing its role in strengthening the person who receives it.

PERIL TO WILDLIFE IN AFRICA IS SEEN

New York N. Y.

Photographer Says Cattle Used as Tribe's Status Symbols Ruin Grazing

Sun. 3-12-61

By JOHN C. DEVLIN

The wildlife domain of Africa was described yesterday by a noted camera-naturalist as crumbling because of tribal customs and political upheavals.

James R. Simon, long a motion picture photographer for Walt Disney's nature films, said man was taking over the waterholes and surrounding grazing land and driving wildlife away to its destruction.

He said that the new African nations were cutting the size of game preseerves and showing less interest in conservation.

If it comes to a choice between man and elephant, he said in an interview at the New York Zoological Society's headquarters here, "man should obviously be given every advantage."

But he added that in the Masai area, particularly in Keenya and Tanganyika, man is needlessly despoiling grazing areas by accumulating far more cattle than he needs.

"The Masai need cattle to survive," he said, "because they live on its blood and milk. But they accumulate ten times as much as they need as status symbols, almost like a man accumulating ten or twenty Cadillacs."

Drunk Dry Needlessly

As a result, he said some waterholes—which might be seventy miles apart — "are drunk dry needlessly and the grazing areas for perhaps a radius of twenty miles out are "not only denuded but damaged permanently to the extent that erosion is setting in."

"I have spent only two months in Africa, in Kenya and Tanganyika," he said, "and therefore am not in a position to speak as an authority on all African wildlife problems, for this would take a year or two of study at least. But I do speak of what I have seen in the heartland of the big-game country."

Mr. Simon, on assignment for the New York Zoological Society, is here to take color movies for a "Save African Animals" project, said he did not believe that ultimately future generations might have to go to zoos to see the last survivors of African big game.

"We have demonstrated in our own American West how we can take steps to save from extinction such fine creatures as the American bison, or buffalo," he said. "The same can be done in Africa. But it won't be easy at this time, even if there are some great African game rangers and others who want to preserve wildlife as tourist attractions to help their economy."

The essence of the problem where he has visited, Mr. Simon said, is that 70,000 people have 6,000,000 head of cattle.

WHITE HOUSE VISITOR — Ex-President Eisenhower, just prior to leaving office, posed with Konan Bedie, newly appointed ambassador of the Republic of Ivory Coast. The ambassador presented his credentials to Mr. Eisenhower during the White House visit.

State Dept. Acts To Prevent Insults To African Diplomats

WASHINGTON--(ANP)--Swift action has been ordered by new Secretary of State Dean Rusk to prevent race slights against African diplomats.

A report from Washington last week said an aggressive new approach toward problems caused by racial discrimination against African envoys is being hammered out in the State Department. This action came after instances of racial insults suffered by Africans reached the State Department.

Precise plans are still uncertain. But there is determination that the Department has a more positive role to play in minimizing the difficulties of Africans here.

At least three separate reports have been sent to Rusk on the matter.

They come from Angier Biddle Duke, the new chief of protocol, the Department's Bureau of African Affairs and a consultant who was associated with President Kennedy when he was head of the subcomittee on African affairs of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Kennedy wrote to the the Secretary of State, Christian A. Herter, expressing his concern when the problem was first reported last August. He has since discussed the matter with Rusk.

The Secretary of State told a staff meeting that the Department could head off trouble for American policy by anticipating the needs of African arrivals, particularly in housing and office space.

G. Mennen Williams, assistant secretary for African affairs, has said several times since he took his post that action must be taken on the problem.

Undersecretary of State Chester Bowles, former ambassador to India, has often denounced discrimination as harmful to American foreign policy.

The protocol chief believes responsibility for African diplomats should center in his office. Duke has said he would not have taken the job for its social functions. Protocol brings in national issues, he has said, when discrimination is involved.

Duke would expand the services of his office to include such diverse activities as helping diplomats get their children placed in schools, planning their vacations and meeting their neighbors.

RELIGION TODAY

Negro Missionary Says Africans Wonder If Church Has A Heart

By GEORGE. W. CORNELL
Associated Press Religion Writer

He was a Negro among Negroes. They trusted him. They shared their feelings with him frankly. But he was an American missionary.

They were Africans. And he was deeply disturbed by what he learned.

"They wonder if the church has a heart," he said. "They wonder if it really cares about individual rights and dignity."

The Rev. Chester Lee Marcus of Cleveland, after spending a year in Africa, is home, convinced that if Christianity is to remain a real influence there, it must drastically change its ways. He said:

"It must recast its program and revise its practices."

And this, he added, includes a wide range of changes—turning over full church leadership to indigenous ministers, accepting and incorporating African cultural patterns, and taking part in the African drive for liberty and human welfare.

Churches Could Be Thrust Aside

The churches there, he said, "must recognize the demands of the Christian faith for justice" or be thrust aside in the surge all about them to achieve it.

Mr. Marcus, a keenly observant, soft-spoken clergyman, said the missionary-founded churches, under past pressure of colonial governments, have avoided any efforts in behalf of social, economic, or political reforms.

"They've stayed on the side lines," he said, "and they're being left there.

"They've engaged in a kind of religion that consists of Bible-reading, hymn-singing, and praying, with emphasis on the future life, but with little concern for the great issues that the people are concerned about."

With many African states now emerging from white domination and racial oppression into full-fledged independence, he said, the churches must assert their interest in these spheres of life or be regarded as irrelevant.

Says Church Must Reach Intellectuals

"The intellectuals of Africa, those who are shaping its destinies, are the people the church has got to reach," he said. "Many of them were trained in mission schools, but they've outgrown the church emphasis." And he added:

"It has to catch up. It has been too narrow."

Mr. Marcus, 43, graying, bespectacled secretary for racial and cultural relations of the United Church of Christ, has been on leave for the past year from his assignment in Ghana and half a dozen other West African countries.

He said that missionaries, to be effective any longer, must serve as "fraternal workers" under direction of African church leaders.

"But many missionaries can't make the readjustment. One missionary who has been there 35 years told me that when the time came he had to take orders from an African, it was time to go home. The usefulness of such missionaries has ended," he stated.

WILLIAMS HAILS THE 'NEW' AFRICA

The New York Times
New York, N.Y.

In Talk at Addis Ababa, He Pledges U. S. Aid to Help New Nations Develop

Sun. 2-19-61

Special to The New York Times.

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, Feb. 18 — "We believe that no man is free so long as any man anywhere lacks freedom," G. Mennen Williams, declared here yesterday.

Mr. Williams, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, said the United States would strongly support the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa. He said the commission "in our vision, is a great forum for the exercise of freedom" and "an instrument of economic and social progress."

"The old colonial era is dead and with it the old power relationships that formerly shaped the world," Mr. Williams declared. Mr. Williams, former Governor of Michigan, is in Africa to make a one-month survey of fifteen nations for President Kennedy. His wife, Nancy, is with him.

Mr. Williams' remarks last night were made in an after-dinner speech at a party given by Arthur L. Richards, United States Ambassador to Ethiopia. The guests included African delegates to the annual conference of the Economic Commission for Africa, which is meeting here this year.

'New World' Is Seen

"The verdict of history in Africa is unmisakable and irreversible," Mr. Williams said. "Africa is becoming a new world; this new African world is worth defending against tyrannies."

He said "keen vigilance" was required "to block counsels and emissaries of destruction and despair." The destiny of Africa, he said, "will be molded in what you have chosen to call an 'African personality.'"

"It must be a truly African society, a democratic African community of nations in which social and economic institutions of an indeepndent society are firmly built so that continued progress becomes possible," Mr. Williams declared.

The New York Times

G. Mennen Williams

The United States will not be indifferent to the individual problems of individual countries, he pledged.

Mr. Williams noted that United States funds already available for international cooperation in tropical Africa announced more than $150,000,000.

Investments Noted

He said the United States Development Loan Fund had, in the last few months, approved a greater number of loans for Africa than it had in its previous three years of existence.

Mr. Williams said American private industry had a capital investment of $843,000,000 in Africa. "I have reason to believe United States investors will continue to provide significant amounts if unnecessary obstacles are not erected," he said.

18a

P. 6-A

The Evening Star Washington D.C.

Jue. 4-18-61

P. 6-A

THE AMBASSADOR BRINGS A GIFT

Louis Ignacio Pinto, the new Ambassador of the Republic of Dahomey, brought along a gift for President Kennedy as he called at the White House to present his credentials yesterday. Dahomey is one of the newly independent African nations. The gift is a hand-carved wooden ceremonial boat with bronze figures of Dahomey's King riding with his retinue.—AP Photo.

White Toll Reported High In Raids in North Angola

Lisbon Hears Attackers Came From Congo—Troops Comb Area

By Reuters.

LISBON, Portugal, March 17—Dozens of whites, including men, women and children, were reported tonight to have been killed when terrorists from the Congo raided northern areas of the Portuguese West-African territory of Angola.

The report came from the correspondent of the Lisbon evening newspaper Diario Popular in Luanda, capital of Angola.

His dispatch said the attacks were staged at dawn Wednesday and Thursday. He added that in a farm near the town of Quitexe, all the twenty-eight whites there—ten men, their wives and children—were killed.

Planes, infantry and paratroops have been sent to the area, the report said.

The nationality of the raiders has not been specifically mentioned here, but reports of the attacks have said the terrorists came from over the border. The whole of Angola's northern frontier adjoins the Congo.

Earlier today, the Portuguese press agency Lusitania said the police had combed the forests of Angola for the raiders, who had attacked frontier posts, towns and isolated plantations and burned African huts.

Injured persons and women and children evacuated from the affected areas were being taken to Luanda by air, the Diario Popular report said.

Sixty refugees arrived from Quitexe, which is relatively near Luanda. The men were returning to the farms after having been armed and the women and children were remaining in Luanda, the report said.

Lusitania reported that planes had taken off from Luanda, which itself was the scene of anti-Government outbreaks recently, to fly nurses and doctors to the scene of the border violence.

It added that some women and children had been evacuated from the area as a precautionary measure but that male settlers had remained on their isolated farms and plantations.

The agency said that the attackers, "coming from the exterior," made surprise attacks on frontier posts between Maquela do Zombo and São Salvador.

The widely scattered attacks were simultaneous, the agency said, adding that customs guards managed "to give an adequate reply."

The greatest violence was at Nova Caipemba, Nambuangongo and Quitexe, the agency said.

The agency said the native population "rushed to alert their European brothers and fought bravely on their side" against the attackers.

It added that some of the natives who had joined in the fighting on the side of the Europeans sacrificed "their own lives in a splendid display of patriotism."

At Buella, it said, a large band of attackers destroyed several bridges but were held until the arrival of police reinforcements.

The New York Times March 18, 1961

Area of incursions (cross)

U. S. Stand Assailed

Meanwhile, Portuguese newspapers continued to denounce the action of the United States in voting with the Soviet Union in the United Nations last Wednesday for a proposed investigation of conditions in Angola. The resolution fell short of the seven votes needed for approval.

The independent newspaper O Seculo compared the American vote with the appeasement of Hitler at Munich just before World War II and commented: "Munich was not so long ago, and the United States should remember it still better than we do."

The Government newspaper Diario da Manha charged that "American pressure was one of the leading factors in the abandoning of Africa to appease Russia," and asked: "Are we now going to see Europe itself abandoned by America?"

Foreign Minister Fernando Castiella of Spain is now visiting here, and newspapers in Madrid stressed the importance of Spanish-Portuguese ties in the light of the United States stand in the United Nations.

U.S. Affirms Independent Position Toward Africa

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. (AP)—The United States confirmed Friday that it would pursue an independent policy on African problems while maintaining a deep and common interest with its Western allies.

The U.S. position was outlined in a statement to the press explaining the vote of Chief Delegate Adlai E. Stevenson in the U.N. Security Council Wednesday night on a proposal for reforms in Portuguese Angola.

On this issue, the United States voted along with the Soviet Union and three Asian-African countries. Britain, France and four other countries abstained.

U.S. BACKS ANGOLA

Friday's statement by Francis W. Carpenter, U. S. delegation spokesman, said the U. S. decision to vote for the Angola resolution was made only after Stevenson had consulted with State Department officials and after approval by Secretary of State Dean Rusk and President Kennedy.

"The policy decisions behind the vote, which were all reflected in Gov. Stevenson's speech before the Security Council," Carpenter said, "had been carefully considered.

"Our allies were informed in advance. We have a deep and continuing common interest with them. The difficulty and complexity of African questions are, however, such that there are and may continue to be differences in approach in some of them."

CREATES SENSATION

The U. S. vote created a sensation at the United Nations and was followed Thursday morning by another U. S. vote which was at odds with the votes of Britain and France. The latter was on a resolution censuring the Union of South Africa for its actions in the territory of South-West Africa.

Asian and African nations were jubilant over the apparent change in U. S. policy, but some questioned whether this was a one- or two-shot affair rather than a real change. There also were doubts among some as to whether Stevenson had acted hastily without approval in Washington.

Western reaction was mostly in the nature of private comment. One diplomat suggested the U. S. policy might be used by the Soviet Union to develop a wide-open split between the United States and the other North Atlantic Treaty Organization powers.

The sharpest criticism came from Portugal, where the Lisbon newspaper Diario da Manha attacked the U. S. vote as "stupidity." The paper said the United States had lined up "with the Reds against a partner that is on the same side in the battlefront. It was an act of stupidity."

On the other hand, Indian Ambassador C. S. Jha said at the United Nations: "We consider the U. S. votes of the past two days as a welcome departure. It is striking proof of the change in orientation under the Kennedy administration."

Despite the fact that United States and the Soviet Union voted for the resolution on Angola, it failed to get the seven votes needed for approval in the Security Council.

Asian and African delegations moved to bring the question before the 99-nation General Assembly, now in session. The assembly also is faced with a number of other African issues, including the highly controversial policy of racial segregation in the Union of South Africa.

Mau Mau-Style Marauders Leave 70 Dead, Black And White, In Angola

Butchery Held Preorganized

Lisbon, March 19 (AP)—Rescue workers Sunday reported the toll in Mau Mau-style attacks by marauders last week in northern Portuguese Angola was more than 70 persons butchered, white and black, ranging in age from 8 to 80.

Refugees flown out of the Congo-Angola border area to the modern Angola capital of Luanda reported women raped and children and women singled out for special butchery as the raiders struck at isolated farms and villages in apparently preorganized attacks against the Portuguese African colony.

1,300 Flown Out

The Portuguese Red Cross estimated that 1,000 children and 300 adults were flown from northern Angola to Luanda.

Troops and civilian posses were pushing through dense forest on the Angola side of the frontier in search of attackers who were described in official Portuguese dispatches as based in the Congo and having foreign backing.

Some persons were reported to have been kidnaped by attackers.

Refugees reported the town of M'Bridge, first feared to have been wiped out, had been under a siege that lasted four days.

At the settlement of Mavoio, rescuers found residents slain in their beds.

Machine Guns Dropped

At Madimba, 420 miles north of Luanda, the men of the town left women and children in hiding before going out to head off the attackers. But the terrorists succeeded in reaching the town and slaughtered all persons found there, reports from Luanda said.

Settlers Surrounded

At the town of Cuimba, settlers were surrounded for three days until machine guns were dropped to them from an airplane, informants said.

At various towns, natives and white settlers fought side by side to repel the attackers.

The Government ordered constant aerial reconnaissance of the border area. Special police units as well as paratroops were sent to the frontier.

Authorities predicted that it would be days before the complete casualty toll was known.

Refugees arriving at Luanda, some of them injured, were unable to give a coherent picture of the attacks that began at dawn Wednesday and continued in most areas until Thursday night. Movement through the region was hampered by rough terrain and the fact that the raiders burned bridges as they fled.

U. S. Spokesman Hopes Angola Policy Changes

United Nations, N. Y., March 19 (AP)—A United States spokesman expressed hope Sunday that the pressure of Western opinion would induce Portugal to prepare the Portuguese West African territory of Angola for self-government.

United States delegate Jonathan B. Bingham made that statement on a television program as the worsening situation in Angola loomed as an issue for the U. N. General Assembly's current resumed session.

A member of the 46-nation Asian-African group said a request that the 99-nation Assembly inscribe the subject on its agenda would be filed Monday or Tuesday over the signatures of perhaps 35 or more of the delegations in the group.

Portuguese delegate Vasco Vieira Garin told a reporter, "We will oppose (such) inscription."

But general expectation is, the subject will go on the agenda, and the Asian-African informant said he would not be surprised if a resolution finally was adopted.

18a 1961

Major African Parley Slated for New York

The Pittsburgh Courier

By ALFREDO GRAHAM

NEW YORK—Former Gov. W. Averell Harriman, President Kennedy's roving ambassador, will again demonstrate his special interest in the new nations of Africa when the first major conference on Africa meets in this country for an interchange of ideas on trade, investment, and special educational possibilities.

Governor Harriman is honorary chairman of the Conference on African Resources scheduled for March 27 through 29 at the Washington Square Center of New York University. It will be co-sponsored by NYU and the African Fair, Inc., a nonprofit organization of corporations and financial institutions with interests in Africa. Several hundred American businessmen, educators and specialists on African resources will take part in the conference.

■

ERIC JOHNSTON, president of the Motion Picture Association of America, will be chairman of the Conference. NYU president Carroll V. Newsom and Chancellor George D. Stoddard will represent the university.

Concrete proposals are expected to emerge from the discussions aimed at stimulating private investment, trade, and education in managerial and technical skills needed for expanded economic activity in the Continent. Representatives of 35 tropical African nations and territories have been invited to participate in the conference. During the two-and-a-half day period, four informal discussion groups will meet.

Discussion at the group level will be supplemented by two full sessions which will be addressed by outstanding African and American leaders. Contacts between African representatives and interested Americans will be facilitated by social events, including a reception for the delegates by Dr. Newsom.

■

GOVERNOR HARRIMAN, Mr. Johnson, and Fred S. Haggerson, president of African Fair, Inc., have held advance discussions with leaders of many African states during recent visits to Africa. They received commitments from several nations to send high-level delegates, and they have reported a uniformly high level of interest in the conference.

In a joint statement announcing the conference, Dr. Newsom and Mr. Haggerson said: "The nations of tropical Africa are seeking to develop their human and material resources under forced draught. Full responsibility for economic and social planning and for development decisions obviously lies with the African officials.

BUT THE LEADERS of the new nations are the first to say that they urgently need cooperation and help from the industrialized world if they are to move ahead toward their national goals and begin to meet the aspirations of their peoples. Political independence has little significance unless the African nations have economic independence as well.

■

INTERNATIONAL agencies and individual governments must play an important part in cooperation with tropical Africa, but so much private business and educational institutions.

"The Conference on African Resources is planned to help lay the ground work for expanding business and educational relationships between the United States and tropical Africa. Through a combination of careful planning of the conference program and informal discussions among the relatively small groups of Africans and Americans, we fully expect that practical proposals for subsequent cooperation will emerge from the conference."

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AARON FEINSOT, director of NYU's office of Special Services to Business and Industry, is director of the conference; and Edgar D. Draper, former president of Tubman College in Liberia, is serving as assistant director.

Thomas W. Wilson Jr., of the Committee for International Growth, 1720 Rhode Island Ave., Washington, D. C., is serving as the Washington liaison office for the conference.

■

CORPORATE members of African Fair include African Petroleum Terminals, Ltd.; Aluminum Company of America, American Express Co., C. M. Chargeurs Reunis, Coca-Cola Export Corporation, Farrell Lines, Inc.; Gardner-Denver Company, Kastor, Hilton, Chesley, Clifford & Atherton, Inc.; Liberian Mining Co., Inc.; National Casket Company, Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, Pepsi-Cola Company, Schaefer-Klaussman Company, Inc.; St. Regis Paper Company, UAT French Airlines, Union Carbide Ore Company, United States Steel Corporation, and the Vanadium Corporation of America.

3 Senators Say Africans Expect a New U.S. Policy

The New York Times

By JACK RAYMOND

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11—The Senate was told today that the Kennedy Administration had stimulated high hopes in Africa. It was warned, however, that a failure to carry out new policies "could result in the gravest possible injury to our positions and influences" in the emerging continent.

These observations were contained in a 20,000-word report by three Democratic Senators, Frank Church of Idaho, Gale McGee of Wyoming and Frank E. Moss of Utah, to the Foreign Relations, Appropriations and Interior and Insular Affairs Committees.

The report, based on a 22,000-mile, sixteen-nation tour last fall, was issued as officials appeared to be developing a policy advocating "independence" as opposed to "neutralism" as a slogan for new African countries.

"Racial discrimination in the United States," the report said, "probably is the most important of all the natural barriers to a better understanding between Africa and this country."

Even Africans who understand the U. S.' problems "react emotionally" to instances of racial intolerance or violence here, the Senators said.

They also recommended, as a matter of urgency, measures to overcome instances of affronts to the increasing number of African diplomats and dignitaries in the U. S.

On the question of the Congo, the Senators advocated the extension of United Nations action to halt the "continuing growth of external influence from all sides" and permit the Congolese to find their own way out of the current impasse.

"It may be objected that more positive U. N. action will be attended by violence and bloodshed, but foreign intervention can only lead to worse," the Senators observed.

Notice was taken here of a tour of Africa by President Tito of Yugoslavia, due to start next week. He was active in a grouping of neutralist countries during the United Nations General Assembly session last fall and paid special attention to the emerging African countries.

Marshal Tito, who has on his itinerary Ghana, Guinea, Togo, Liberia, Morocco, Tunisia and the United Arab Republic, is urging African leaders to stay out of Western and Eastern blocs.

Officials here indicated satisfaction that Marshall Tito could warn African leaders to be wary of the political clutches of Moscow. They also indicated that the United States would be less opposed than in the past to true "neutralist" tendencies. However, instead of accepting neutralism for its own sake, the officials said, they favored independence for the emerging nations.

Attention was called to Senate testimony by G. Mennen Williams, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, in which he said: "I would agree that it is much better to be called an independent than a neutral because it [neutralism] is too close to neuter."

Senator Church said at the same hearing that Nigeria's foreign policy had been labeled "independent" to avoid the very misconstruction that is often applied to the term neutral."

Kennan's Role Noted

In connection with Marshal Tito's activities in Africa, the observation was made here that George Kennan, newly designated Ambassador to Yugoslavia, might find Belgrade a listening post for African affairs as well as for Eastern European developments.

Mr. Williams, in testifying before the Foreign Relations Committee made a point underscored in the three Senators' report to the effect that the opportunity for assistance to Africa was one "that United States can afford to lose only at its own peril."

In the report, the Senators criticized past United States' policies. They described these as an effort "to steer a careful course between harmless expressions of idle sympathy for African nationalism and active support of independence, which we fear might unduly antagonize certain of our NATO allies."

The Senators said that African suspicions of the United States had been intensified by its abstention in the vote in the United Nations Dec. 14 on a forty-three power resolution against colonialism.

Long-range planning for Africa is especially needed, the Senators said. The United States must also be prepared to sustain rebuffs in Africa, they noted.

UN Agrees To Debate Liberia's Human Rights Suppression Claim On Conditions In Angola, Africa

Portugal's Territory Is New Trouble Spot

By BRUCE W. MUNN
(United Press International)

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (UPI) — The Security Council agreed Friday to begin debate next Tuesday on conditions in Portugal's African territory of Angola which Russia said is ruled by a "regime of military and police terror."

The agreement was made without a vote. The pinpointing of a new trouble spot in Africa was opposed strenuously by Portuguese Ambassador Vasco V. Garin, who contended that the United Nations had no right to concern itself with Angola, which the Lisbon government considers an integral part of its national territory.

U.S. Ambassador Adlai E. Stevenson, council president for March, declared Liberia's complaint of human rights suppression in the territory adopted for debate. He did not ask for a vote after hearing objection only from Chile to putting the issue on the agenda.

Liberian Ambassador George A. Padmore, who brought the issue to the council, was restrained in his argument for its inscription on the agenda.

But Soviet Ambassador Valerian A. Zorin charged that Portugal threatened the peace and security of Africa with a "regime of military and police terror" in Angola.

ADMITS POLICE ACTION

Garin acknowledged police action against rioting demonstrators in Angola's capital city of Luanda but said Portuguese authorities had done their duty to defend the city's population "against the forays of foreign - led criminals" and to "arrest the assassins of police officers and soldiers."

But he said there was no basis to the charge that the Angola situation threatened peace and added that council debate on conditions there would be "both illegal and absurd."

Gardin said Liberia's action in bringing Angola to the council's attention "saddened and surprised us, but the support lent to it by the Soviet Union di not surprise us at all."

"Everyone here knows that what is good for chaos outside the Soviet empire is good enough for the Soviet Union," he said. "If I could give the names of all victims of Soviet tyranny and atrocities, it would take such a long time that babies born today would have white hair before I had finished that list."

ZORIN DISMISSES CHARGE

Zorin dismissed this as "malicious statements" and said that "if 40 states demand a discussion of Portuguese law and order in Angola, one cannot simply wave it aside, however loudly the representative of Portugal might scream about international communism."

Twenty - eight African and Asian countries backed Liberia's demand for a council debate on Angola.

While many of the same countries expressed eagerness to start a new General Assembly debate on the strife -torn Congo, which lies immediately north of Angola, there appeared no likelihood that it would begin before the middle of next week.

Small power intermediaries from Asia and Latin America were seeking Soviet agreement to Western proposals to shorten the assembly's resume session by eliminating cold war items and, if possible, disarmament from the agenda.

Pending the outcome of these efforts, no meeting was scheduled either for the assembly or its 21-nation steering committee, which plots the work of the world parliament.

G. Mennen Williams Says:

U.S. Bias Hurts Africa Dealings

WASHINGTON (ANP)—Lingering problems from past American positions on African matters, and racial discrimination in the United States have complicated efforts to improve African-American relations, stated Assistant Secretary of State G. Mennen Williams.

This observation was made at a press conference held at the White House Tuesday after Secretary Williams had made a report to President Kennedy on his month-long tour of Africa.

He declined to tell the press exactly what he reported to the President regarding his findings on the 24,000-mile trip which carried him through 16 African nations. Any report of his findings, he said, would have to be released by the White House.

HE DID TELL newsmen that he favored placing more emphasis on programs from which quick benefits could be realized. As an example, he mentioned medical care and supplies as being quick impact assistance.

The present aid sent to these countries "didn't seem adequate at all," he added. But he found the utmost goodwill every place toward the United States.

The Africans also showed much interest in the Kennedy Administration's plan for a Peace Corps.

TANGANYIKA MAPS ECONOMIC GROWTH

Key Project on Achievement of Freedom to Be 3-Year Development Program

By LEONARD INGALLS
Special to The New York Times.

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanganyika, April 1—One of the first major undertakings of Tanganyika's Government when the country achieves independence Dec. 28 will be a three-year $60,000,000 development program.

The modest size of the program for a country of more than 9,000,000 reflects the fact that this is basically a poor land. But the decision of Chief Minister K. Julius Nyerere, who is soon to become Prime Minister, to push development also reflects the determination of his Government to give first priority to raising the national standard of living.

The indications, according to observers here, are that Mr. Nyerere will be free to concentrate on economic development for at least two years after independence. After that, they believe, opposing political elements may gain strength and confront the Nyerere with a split in the Tanganyika African National Union, the political party he heads the party opposition now in the Legislative Council, which is soon to become the National Assembly.

The solid backing Mr. Nyerere enjoys is reflected in the enthusiasm with which he is supported. Africans here tell visitors they realize freedom means work, a fact Mr. Nyerere had been hammering into them for years.

Enthusiasm Cited

"What we have to find is some way to harness the enthusiasm of the people to work for their own advancement," Sir Ernest Vasey, Tanganyika's Finance Minister, has said. One of the chief considerations in the preparation of the development program has been to devise means to harness that enthusiasm.

The program will concentrate on three fields: education, agriculture and communications.

Tanganyika has a strong economy based mainly on the production of sisal, cotton, coffee and diamonds. What the country's planners want to do is to strengthen national unity, which suffers because of illiteracy and poor communications.

Some of the money for development will be raised within the country, but Tanganyika is looking to Britain and the United States for help.

At present some members of Mr. Nyerere's Government are disillusioned with the United States, largely because it took nearly two years for a $2,000,000 road-building loan to be granted recently. One United States representative here reported their currnt attitude toward the United States is: "Why do you talk so big and do so little?"

Meanwhile, funds for a vocational school and a hospital are to be provided by West Germany, which also has expressed interest in helping Tanganyika with scientific research, malaria eradication and agricultural-extension programs. Switzerland has promised to provide some technicians and Israel has taken in young Tanganyikans for vocational training.

18a 1961

United States And Britain Oppose 13 African Countries Resolution To Make All Africa Nuclear Free

Atlanta Daily World p. 1 Fri. 11-10-61

Atlanta, Ga.

Britain Against Move, U.S. Reserves Position

By BRUCE W. MUNN
(United Press International)

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (UPI)—The United States and Britain Thursday opposed a resolution sponsored by 13 African countries to declare the entire continent of Africa a nuclear-free area.

Anglo - American opposition to the proposal was based on a lack of verification and control procedures in banning the bomb from the continent and on argument that such a measure infringed on individual countries' rights to determine their own policies and self-defense.

The measure obviously was aimed against France, which last year ignored a U. S.-backed African appeal and continued low-power atomic tests in the Sahara. It carried strong endorsement from Russia.

The General Assembly's main political committee is considering the continental measure and another resolution sponsored by Asians and African countries which would declare the use of nuclear weapons a direct violation of the U. N. charter, contrary to international law and the laws of humanity, directed against all mankind, and a crime against civilization.

Britain announced that it will vote against the latter resolution. The United States reserved its position.

The assembly itself continued omnibus debate on colonialism on Thursday. The floor was open for discussion of independence for remaining colonial territories, African questions and the dispute between the Netherlands and Indonesia concerning West New Guinea.

Work of both the assembly and the political committee face curtailment Friday when the full organization will meet to hear an address by Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru.

U. S. Ambassador Arthur H. Dean reminded the committee that President Kennedy put before the assembly a comprehensive disarmament plan which would include a prohibition of the production and testing of nuclear weapons and the transfer of fissionable materials to peaceful uses.

This plan, which the United States will develop when the committee begins its formal debate on disarmament — probably next week covered the demand for a continental nuclear-free zone in Africa, Dean said.

Britisher Backs Africa Freedom Bid

"The uncommitted nations are the hope of the world," declared Sir Hugh Foot, former British Governor of Cyprus, who has seen service all over the globe for the British Commonwealth, at a recent press conference here.

Referring to the 50 new nations in the United Nations, he went on, "Some have been alarmed by these tiny places having votes in the UN, but these people of the new nations who only wish to have an independent view, may alter the world and take us out of the sphere of bombs."

Witty, and informed, Sir Hugh and his type of British foreign officer are one good reason why Great Britain has succeeded so often in snatching her chestnuts from the fires of nationalism and revolt.

FOLLOW SMALL NATIONS

Replying to a Defender question on the solution of the Congo situation, he said he felt that the great powers should follow the lead of the small, uncommitted nations. "We must attempt to find a consensus of opinion among them, and abide by it." Later, he added, "There will be more trouble in Africa, and therefore it is all the more important that our principles are known and also that we shouldn't bully the little chaps."

"They know what we're worth," and he added dryly, "this is a sobering thought. The leaders of these new nations know our worth and what the Communists are worth."

He said that in the East-West rivalry and the "mounting construction of arms," the only new fact is that "people who have been subject people can speak now, and their views can be decisive."

SCORES BELGIANS

Noting that he had never lived in the Congo and therefore did not wish to discuss it in depth, Sir Hugh said, "The most dangerous thing of all is complacency. Years ago the Belgians had plain sailing. They didn't allow the people to get into political parties or protest movements. They'd come to see us in Nigeria where we had a wealth of political parties and some accompanying confusion as the people learned to govern themselves, and they couldn't understand why Great Britain allowed all of this."

He launched into a description of each colonial power's approach to colonies. "In West Africa, the British policy was to train people to administer their own affairs.

"The French policy was to make the people Frenchmen—and this was successful socially.

"DOMINATE TO SERVE"

"The Belgian way was to give the people no part. They used to say, you know, 'We dominate to serve.' They were good administrators but they didn't believe in the people participating. They raised the people to the level of clerks and corporals and that was all.

"The Portugese policy was to make these areas all part of Portugal. They said 'the qualified become assimilado.' With a wry smile, he noted, "There are only one per cent of the native population asimilado in their areas now."

Sir Hugh served five years in Nigeria until 1951 as Chief Secretary and helped prepare the first federal cinstitution there, later becoming Governor-in-Chief of Jamacia until 1957 when he was sent to Cyprus. He is not on assignment "at the moment," and will make a number of lectures here. "Impoverished officials talk their way around this country."

FOUGHT AUTHORITY

"I'm not a diplomat," he says vigorously. "These fellows have to keep quiet. I'm an enthusiast and identify with the people wherever I am. We were always fighting authority. My type of service—colonial governors — is pretty well through now." He said that of 666,000,000 people in British Commonwealth, all but 7 per cent are in free, independent nations.

When a reporter said he might be called the "last of the pukka sahibs," Sir Hugh laughed appreciatively and said ,"That's a very fair hit."

He resisted an attempt by one reporter to list Ghana "as communist." "I wouldn't say Ghana is communist or put that label on Nkrumah. You like to put labels on things here but I would object to that. They have adopted certain practices I would not favor but we should use Abe Lincoln's test in the White House 'public opinion settles everything here.' Nkrumah could not act without the great backing of the people."

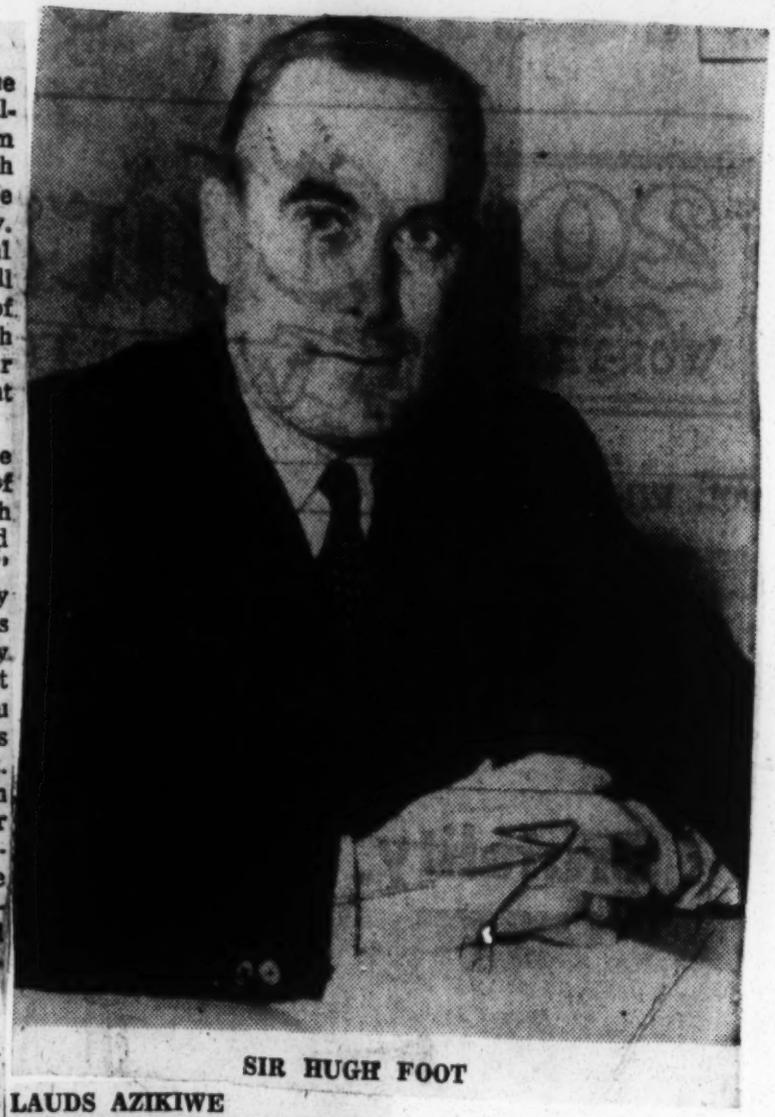
DEFENDS NKRUMAH

Under pressure from the reporter he amitted Nkrumah "manipulates opinion," but Sir Hugh shrugged, "all political leaders do this to a great extent."

However, he said later, "Many of the African nations, for instance, Nigeria, which has forty million people and is double Ghana's size, are contemptuous of Ghana as a leader of Africa."

As to future policies by the new nations and the West, he said, again, "I'm afraid of complacency about Africa, even in Nigeria which is our showpiece."

He said the African future will be "dangerous and difficult." The poverty of the people is so great, he said, "it is difficult to see how they can escape from it. While there is great human potential there, Africa is the poorest countinent. A lot of the land is no good for agriculture, and the mineral wealth is not as great as that of other continents."



SIR HUGH FOOT

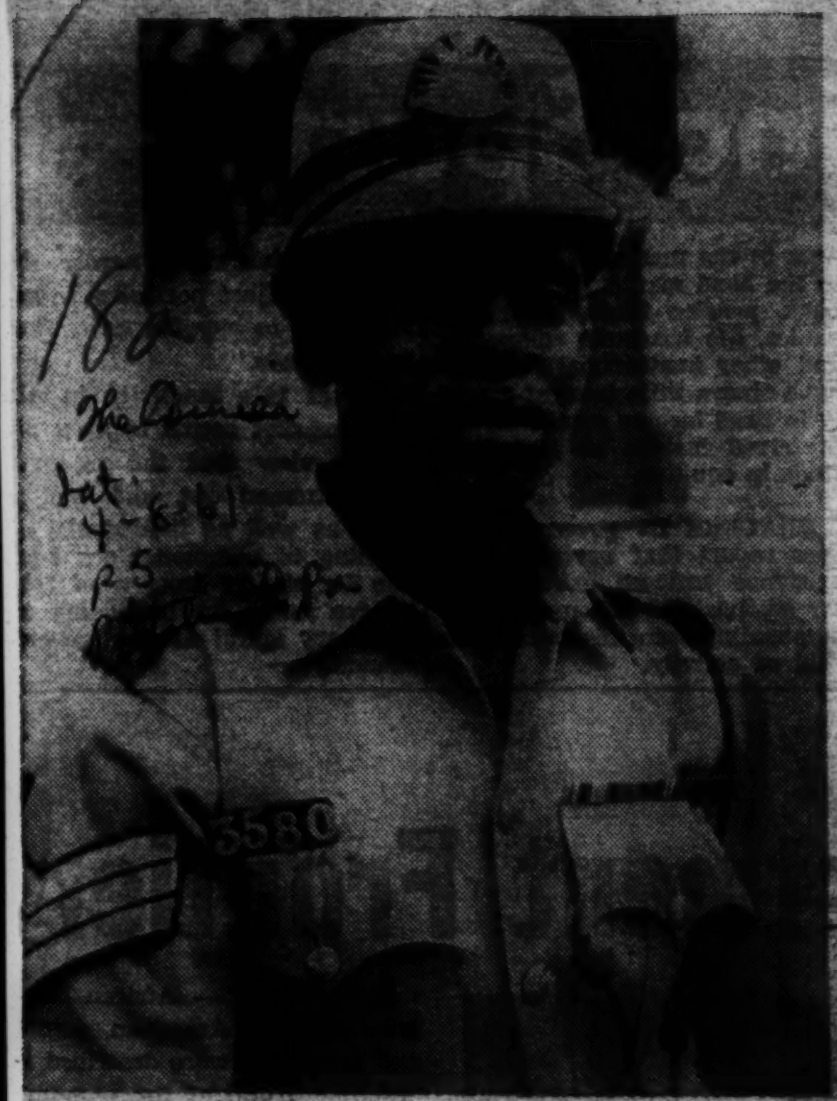
LAUDS AZIKIWE

He extolled the new leaders of Africa, singling out those in Nigeria, particularly Governor-General Azikiwe as "well-educated, sophisticated statesmen."

"These men and these new nations are anxious to show they're running their own show. We ought to understand it and be in sympathy with them."

A one nation-one vote policy in the UN's General Assembly is "both necessary and desirable. The formerly subject people care about freedom and they want it very badly. Nationalism and racialism has been the dominant feeling in Africa for the last 15 years," he said chidingly when one reporter suggested that the Africans might prefer big, "benevolent, outside governments" to run their affairs.

Honor African Police Sergeant For Gallant Action



SGT. THOMAS MANONG'A
... medal for gallantry

BLANTYRE, Nyasaland—The Queen has awarded the Colonial Police Medal for Gallantry to Driver Sgt. Thomas Manonga, Nyasaland Police Force, for protecting a Portuguese engineer from a mob outside the Malawi Congress party's headquarters in Lumbe.

On September 24, 1960, Driver Sergeant Manong'a went with two European police officers to the Malawi offices where they were jeered by a hostile crowd of about 1000 Africans.

Sgt. Manonga was sitting in the car when a Malawi official and the Portuguese left the office and made their way towards him. Both men, however were quickly surrounded by the crowd, attacked, and knocked down.

■

SGT. MANONG'A left the car and forced his way through the crowd to the Portuguese who was lying on the ground ,covered with blood, and being kicked and struck by the mob. He threw himself upon the Portuguese to protect him from further blows, and was himself badly kicked and beaten.

The European officers managed to reach the two men and forced a way to the car. The Portuguese was taken to hospital with a fractured arm, heavy bruising, and facial injuries.

A police spokesman said "The crowd was in an extremely hostile mood as they believed the Portuguese, a civil engineer from Mozambique, was a European, rumored to be injecting African women to kill or sterlize them.

• "This fantastic and quite unfounded rumour had received such wide circulation in the Southern province that the passing Portuguese was suspected and taken by a small crowd to Malawi headquarters.

"There is little doubt that he would have received serious injuries that could have proved fatal if Manonga'a had not protected him at grave risk to himself.

"THIS MEMBER of the Nyasaland Police Force was well aware of the grave risk he took of being seriously if not fatally injured in protecting this man and, as he is of small stature and slightly built, this made his act all the more courageous."

Assistant Supt. Kevin Somers, of Hastings Borough Police, and Inspector Thomas Coop, of Salford City Police, both on secondment to the Nyasaland Police, have been commended on their courage and devotion to duty by the Governor of Nysaland, Sir Robert Armitage.

18a 1961

The Washington Post
Washington, D.C.
Thurs, 1-26-61
P. A9

Photos by Harry Naltchayan, Staff Photographer

Music Comes in Strange Packages

Washington theater-goers are being treated to strange scenes and strange music this week, the latter coming from musical instruments rarely, if ever, seen in this country. Shown above are two of the performers in Ballets Africains, being presented at the National Theatre by a cast from the Republic of Guinea. At left, Camara Mouriba plays the tam tam while at right Coroma Coraban makes music on a weird flute he blows with his nose.

POLYGAMY ISSUE FOR WEST AFRICA

The N.Y. Times

Cleric Asks Churches There Not to Shun Worshipers Who Practice Custom

New York

An American Negro minister who has just returned from a year in West Africa says Christian churches there should accept as full members men and women who engage in polygamy.

Polygamy, practiced in West Africa chiefly for economic reasons, is forbidden as a sin in almost every Christian communion.

The minister, the Rev. Chester L. Marcus, co-secretary for racial and cultural relations of the United Church of Christ, said that the churches, by insisting that a man put aside a second wife and family before he takes communion, were losing converts to Islam.

The Moslems, who have been proselytizing heavily in the area, make no such demand since their religion sanctions the age-old custom of polygamy.

Mr. Marcus, who was interviewed at the United Church headquarters here last week before his scheduled return to his office in Cleveland, said that to the West Africans polygamy is a system of social security. If a man dies, he explained, his brother will marry the widow and care for his children as a gesture of simple humanity.

Economic Factor Cited

To many men, he said, polygamy is not a matter of lust, but economics. One wife means one acre of land can be tilled; two wives mean two acres can be tilled.

"We may not like the idea," Mr. Marcus said, "but it is done. Many times people have entered into polygamy with high motives. We take into the church many people who have committed other sins. Should we exclude these?"

In Ghana, where Mr. Marcus spent most of the last year studying misions and the indigenous churches, he found that the answer of local churchman was yes.

Newly fred churches still are influenced by the American mission groups that set them up, he said, and the missionaries "still tendt o be rather conservative."

The result of their attitude can be seen at most any church service, Mr. Marcus said.

"I was in a congregation of 800 in a large church in Ghana, and when the time came to take communion at the end of the service four or five hundred got up and walked out," he said. "They weren't permitted to join in the Lord's Supper, because they practiced polygamy."

The church in Africa is going to have to face the problem very soon, the minister said, unless it wants to see even greater gains by Islam.

Solution Is Advanced

Mr. Marcus's solution is to welcome all polygamous converts, with the understanding that although they won't be required to break up their families, they will teach their children that continuing this way of life in their own marriages would be wrong.

In any case, Western influences as well as improved social and economic conditions are beginning to break down polygamy, he said. In a few generations, he predicted, polygamy probably will no longer exist.

Governmental and private provision for the care of the aged eventually will obviate the social-security aspect of polygamy, he believes.

"The women," he said, "are beginning to find out that in the Western world women do not support their husbands; husbands support them" brings a change in attitude."

Sila Asata of the Ballets Africains cast coaxes a tune from the congona in the photo at left while Sisoko Bakari plays the cora at right. The musicians and dancers from Guinea will be here through Saturday.

Freedom for all Africa in 10 years is goal

By Charles P. Howard Sr.
UN Correspondent

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — Nigeria's Chief Delegate to the United Nations, Minister of Economic Development Jaja Wachuku served notice on the government of the Union of South Africa this week that Nigeria for one, "would never consider racial discrimination on the continent of Africa as a matter of internal jurisdiction.

"Racial discrimination against people of African descent in Africa or anywhere else, for that matter, was of serious concern to all of Africa."

Mr. Wachuku called the apartheid policy of the Union of South Africa "bad and dangerous." He went on to say that the General Assembly of the United Nations had passed resolution after resolution, but the South African Government refused to obey. Why? Was it because, he wondered, "the microscopic minority in South Africa" had been assured by certain great powers that it could count on their economic and financial support, in spite of its actions?

* * *

MR. WACHUKU went on to say that every square inch of African territory was going to be liberated — and the absolute maximum time was 10 years. He wanted to make this warning clear, "South Africa is our target." All the African people stood together on this point, he said.

He notified the United Nations that the Afro - Asian delegations would submit a resolution containing punitive measures on this question, and they hoped it would be the last one. Then he pressed for unanimous support for the resolution without any abstentions. "This question of abstentions on vital issues must stop," he said.

"Those who are not for us are against us. They are the enemies of our destiny." An abstention would be regarded by his delegation as the same as a vote against the resolution.

* * *

IN OTHER developments here the United Nations has named an Investigation committee to "hold an impartial investigation in order to ascertain the circumstances of the death of Mr Patrice Lumumba and his colleagues, Mr. Maurice Kpolo and Mr. Joseph Okito."

In particular, the commission will endeavor to ascertain the events and circumstances relating to and culminating in the death of Mr. Lumumba and his colleagues and to fix the responsibility therefor."

GENESEO, N.Y. — A 27-year-old State University sophomore, David .Thompson of East Elmhurst, Queens, recently was selected to represent the university as its ambassador to the Netherlands. He leaves for Holland in June and will return in August.

African language expert prepares grammar, dictionary for Sierra

CHICAGO (ANP) — When the British protectorate of Sierra Leone, in West Africa, achieves its independence on April 27, it may find the road to national unity easier because of the work of a Chicago professor — Dr. Lorenzo Turner, professor of English at Roosevelt University.

Dr. Turner, an expert in African languages and culture, is currently preparing a dictionary and grammar of Krio (Creole), the language spoken by a marjority of Sierra Leone's 16 tribes. He has been awarded a $54,579 grant by the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, to complete the book this year.

Dr. Turner has been studying Krio since 1951, and traces its origin back some 200 years to the English spoken by African slaves from the United State and the West Indies who escaped —or were given their freedom — and went to live in Freetown, now the capital of Sierra Leone.

The book will also include legends and folk tales which Turner has been collecting.

A graduate of Harvard University at the age of 19, Dr. Turner received his M.A. degree from Harvard University and his Ph.D. from the University of Chicago. He specialized in lingustics and began his study of British West African languages at the University of London during 1936-7. He has also studied the languages of French West Africa and taught at the University College in Ibandan, Nigeria, in 1951.

He is the outstanding authority of the language and folklore of the Yoruba, a tribe which settled in southwestern Nigeria nearly 5,000 years ago, and he has collected many thousands of songs and poems.

RACES ARE MIXED AT BASUTO SCHOOL

The N.Y. Times

Integrated College Gaining in British-Administered South African Enclave

New York

Special to The New York Times.

ROMA, Basutoland, Jan. 10—Fifteen years ago two Roman Catholic priests came to this village high in the mountains of Basutoland, gathered together five students and started a college.

Gen. 1-22-61

Their efforts and those of others who followed them have resulted today in what has become the only multiracial institution of higher learning within South Africa. It is called Pius XII College in honor of the late Pope.

While the South African Government is proceeding with its policy of segregating all students in separate institutions according to race, Pius XII College is continuing with integration in the middle of South Africa in this British-administered enclave of Basutoland.

However, what is being done here is being done quietly and not defiantly. The college is associated with the University of South Africa in Pretoria, which fixes the standards of instruction and examination. The degrees of bachelor of arts and bachelor of science that students may earn at the college are those of the University of South Africa.

Relationship Is Important

The special relationship with South Africa's university is important to the college. At the same time, it has clung to its interracial character in spite of what has been taking place in South Africa, where such universities as Witwatersrand and Capetown are forced to exclude nonwhites.

In the last fifteen years, Pius XII College has grown to 160 students, who are taught by a faculty of thirty. It is hoped within the next five years to expand its facilities to accomodate about 600 students, but money is a problem and funds must be found before the expansion can take place.

Most of the students are Africans and forty of them are women. In the last year there were two white students and only a few Asians. Students come from as far away as Kenya and Uganda, but the bulk of them are from South Africa and the British-administered territories of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland. The rest are drawn from the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Faculty Is Multiracial

The faculty is multiracial and represents several countries. The administrators and twelve of the instructors are members of the Congregation of the Missionary Oblates of Mary Immaculate. Most of them are from Canada, but the rector, the Very Rev. Lucien Dozois, is from New York. An African from South Africa heads the department of zoology. Other members of the faculty are from the United States, Germany, France, Poland, Britain, Australia and New Zealand.

"Everyone here is interested in contributing to a complete African culture," one member of the faculty said. "We hope to do this through university activity and by the development of a Christian humanism, by extension services to develop the life of the local community, by being a community of racial confidence and by all of us, whatever we are teaching, immersing ourselves in this African culture in different ways."

The courses offered include English, politics, economics, history, African languages, Latin, psychology, geography, philosophy, chemistry, physics, botany, zoology, mathematics, sociology, commerce and education.

COLLEGES EXPAND HELP TO AFRICANS

The N.Y. Times

200 Students From 6 Lands Will Come to U.S. in Fall Under Scholarship Plan

New York

By JOHN H. FENTON

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 21—A Nigerian educator's search for wider opportunities for his nation's college students has opened the way for 200 Africans from six countries to study in the United States beginning next fall. Twenty-four Nigerians are already taking part in a pilot program.

Gen. 1-22-61

The educator, Stephen O. Awokoya, former Minister of Education for West Nigeria, visited here in November, 1959, when David D. Henry, director of admissions for Harvard College, was pondering better ways of handling undergraduates from abroad.

P-13

Within the last month the twenty-four American colleges and universities agreeing to participate in the pilot program have been joined by fifty-eight more for the expanded program. The ultimate goal is the admission of 800 studnts. The names of the other fifty-eight additional colleges will be announced next Tuesday.

The nations involved in addition to Nigeria will be Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia is under immediate consideration and negotiations are under way in the Congo.

4-Year Scholarships

The conference between Mr. Awokoya and Mr. Henry paved the way for the pilot program. Each of the twenty-four colleges agreed to accept at least one Nigerian undergraduate, granting four-year scholarships.

The African-American Institute, a nonprofit organization with headquarters in New York, agreed to serve as field agent for the various universities. The Carnegie Corporation of New York has made a $100,000 grant to cover administrative and operating fees.

Last spring the International Cooperation Administration, a Federal agency, earmarked $20,000,000 for a special program for tropical Africa. The African-American Institute was granted $1,500,000 of that for the student program.

Under the program, Mr. Henry explained, the colleges will grant scholarships averaging $1,000 a year to cover tuition and fees.

Other Groups Help

The institute will reimburse the participating institutions for the students' living expenses. The student's home countries will furnish round-trip transportation. The Council on Student Travel of New York, another nonprofit organization, will make the travel arrangements.

The twenty-four students participating in the pilot program this year spent four to six weeks in the homes of American families before entering college.

This program carried out an arrangement with the Experiment in International Living, with headquarters at Putney, Vt. As far as possible, homes within 100 miles of the colleges involved were chosen.

Mr. Henry already has made two trips to Africa in connection with the program. He has taken on the added title of Director of the International Student Office at Harvard.

The choice of colleges will be based on areas of study to be undertaken, the size of the institution and geographical location, among other considerations. Of ninety-four colleges and universities invited to participate, more than a half-dozen in the South declined. But about as many Negro colleges will be on the expanded list.

The original colleges included the Ivy League group of Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Dartmouth, Brown, Cornell, Columbia and the University of Pennsylvania. They were joined almost immediately by the Seven-College Conference of women's institutions—Barnard, Bryn Mawr, Mount Holyoke, Smith, Radcliffe, Vassar and Wellesley.

The group of twenty-four also included Amherst, Brandeis, Haverford, the University of Minnesota, Notre Dame, Oberlin, Pembroke, Stanford and Swarthmore.

AFRICAN LEADER NOW IS U. S. CO-ED

The N.Y. Times

Tanganyikan Legislator, 25, Enjoys Campus Life at St. Mary's in Indiana

New York

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Jan. 21 (AP)—The snowball flew into the face of the honorable member of the Tanganyika Legislative Council.

Gen. 1-22-61

It happened on the campus of St. Mary's College here. The target was Mary Josephine Kasindi, who, before coming to this Roman Catholic girls' school last autumn, was the youngest member of the Tanganyika Legislative Council.

The council is the chief lawmaking body of the British protectorate bordering the Indian Ocean in East Africa.

Miss Kasindi, 25 years old, is now here to become the second female African citizen of Tanganyika to win a college degree.

"I really don't know why the Governor appointed me to the council," she murmured in softly accented English. "There's no reason at all I can think of."

Popular on Campus

The 1,100 St. Mary's students and sisters of the Holy Cross on the faculty can offer plenty of reasons.

"She is delightful to work with," said Sister M. Michaela, dean of freshmen. "Mary Jo has a sharp mind, and she's amazingly mature in her thinking."

Charmaine Hitchcox, 19, of De Kalb, Ill., a junior and Miss Kisindi's "big sister" among the students, commented:

"When we talk about world affairs, especially Africa, she has some very strong ideas and she's not bashful about voicing them. Actually, she probably has been more helpful to me than I have to her."

Tanganyika's Legislative Council had sixty-three members when Miss Kasindi was appointed, and there were no political parties as such. She was named to the faction supporting the Government and others belonged to the "Opposition" as part of Britain's gradual training program for self-government.

Likes This Country

What does she think of the United States?

"It's a wonderful country," she said. She has been to a dance in Chicago, likes steak and French-fried potatoes, but thinks American food generally is too rich.

Miss Kasindi admits that she was worried about doing anything that might reflect on her people and endanger the independence that they hope is only a year or so away.

Studying in the campus library, she is sometimes reminded that 75 per cent of her fellow countrymen cannot read at all.

Her mother, seven brothers and sisters still live in a native house of sun-dried brick and tin roof in the southern highland town of Iringa.

Miss Kasindi was teaching school in Morogoro when a Maryknoll missionary sister who was graduated from St. Mary's helped her obtain a full scholarship here. A Fulbright grant from the United States Government paid travel expenses, and she receives an allowance from the Bishop of Iringa.

Her Government wants her to finish her four-year bachelor degree course in history in three years, so desperate is the need for teachers.

"We cannot overestimate the place girls like Mary Jo will take in their native countries," said Sister M. Madeleva, president of St. Mary's.

"Through them, hundreds and thousands can be taught the ways of democracy."

CONFLICT IN BLACK AFRICA

23 COLORFUL PAGES ON A CONTINENT IN AN UPROAR!

Angola: ruthless exploitation of the black man
Africa and Prejudice in the U.S.
Christians Vs. Moslems
The Witch Doctor Vs. The Cardinal
Kings Vs. Democracy
U.S. Teachers in Africa
Communism Vs. U.S.

TODAY . . . GET LOOK

BREAKFAST MEETING—President Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana and Adlai Stevenson, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, posed as they met for breakfast in Stevenson's suite at New York's Waldorf Towers. Nkrumah arrived in New York by plane, and addressed the U.N. General Assembly.

At 10th Prime Ministers' Meet

Nothing Done About South Africa Race Bias

By CECIL GREGORY
(Courier Press Service)

LONDON, England — Meeting for the tenth time since World War II, the Commonwealth Prime Ministers will wind up their sessions here in Lancaster House this week without any positive action being taken on the question of apartheid in the Union of South Africa.

This is guaranteed by the fact that these sessions of Prime Ministers are not held to pass resolutions or make binding decisions.

The primary purpose of the meetings is to "discuss" problems which affect the members of the Commnowealth individually and collectively.

The meetings have no formal agenda and matters which are considered to be of "purely domestic concern" are not subject to discussion.

■

ATTENDING his conference, Hendrik F. Verwoerd of South Africa was immediately put under fire from British critics of South Africa's excessive racial policies.

Mr. Verwoerd has maintained in interviews here that his country is interested in "peace" with her African neighbors and maintaining good relations with them.

He even had a photograph taken with the Prime Minister of Nigeria, Alhaji Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, in which the pair shook hands.

But beneath all this display of amity lies the unrest caused by the sub-par black-white relationships in the South African's homeland and the uncertain path which lies ahead for the Central African Federation where Sir Roy Welensky is leading an arch-conservative drive to frustrate black ambitions for independence.

AND, TOO, the situation in Kenya where Tom Mboya and cohorts are boycotting the government for its refusal to free Jomo Kenyatta has not contributed to a placid state of affairs in the Commonwealth sessions.

Of prime importance, too, is South Africa's threat to withdraw herself from the Commonwealth when she attains the status or Republic.

The Union is in a difficult position for if she remains within the Commonwealth she will have to deal with a majority in the future which will be non-white. If she pulls out, she will become a pariah among nations and stand alone, particularly in view of the sensational shift in America's African policy in recent weeks.

—More for Your Money in The Courier—

18a 1961

Williams Praises Role of U. S. Business in Africa

The New York Times

G. Mennen Williams, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, describes his recent official visit to Africa to Dr. George D. Stoddard, the chancellor and executive vice president of New York University, and W. M. Q. Halm, Ghana's Ambassador to the U. S.

G. Mennen Williams, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, expressed confidence yesterday in the usefulness of American private enterprise in the free countries of tropical Africa.

"We here know that the headlines of unrest and conflict are really atypical", he told representatives of twenty African Governments and nearly 100 American business concerns at a conference on African resources.

Mr. Williams addressed the final luncheon session of the three-day conference in the Loeb Student Center of New York University on Washington Square. He was introduced by W. Q. Halm, Ambassador of Ghana, who presided.

The conference was sponsored by the university and African Fair, Inc., a non-profit corporation established by eighteen business concerns in the United States to promote understanding, trade and investment with Africa.

Fred S. Haggerson, president of African Fair, announced at the final session in the afternoon that an African-American Association for Industry and Development would be established to carry forward the purpose of the conference.

BANTU STILL RELY ON WITCH DOCTORS

South Africa Combats Hold of Medicine Men With Health Services

The witch doctor rattles chunks of ox bones and ivory. Bells, shells, beads, coins and bottle caps dangle from his neck. He is diagnosing a case. The patient watches intently.

"The woman was bewitched!" cries the witch doctor. "A powerful charm will break the spell."

There is still a popular belief among sections of the Bantu people of South Africa that supernatural power can be obtained through human sacrifice, according to South African Scope, a publication of the Information Service of South Africa.

The result may be ritual murder—an infrequent occurrence nowadays but one that still takes place. Especially in the remote areas, the ngada, or witch doctor, continues to prescribe his black magic.

An average of an inquest a month is held in Johannesburg on Bantu who have died as a result of the ngada's medicine. But physicians and nurses go about winning the confidence of the 9,000,000 Bantu—despite the witch doctor.

Hospital vs. Ngada

Baragwanath Hospital, with its growing staff of Bantu personnel who strive to inspire their people with trust in "Westernized medicine," represents a giant step toward reducing the ngada's clientele.

Situated south of Johannesburg, it provides special services for the 4,000,000 non-whites of the Transvaal. It treats nearly 500,000 out-patients a year, employs 162 full-time physicians and 866 nurses, of whom only twenty-five are white.

Free health and hospital services operate on a wide scale. The South African Government appropriates about $56,000,000 a year for these services. In all major centers, there are hospitals or clinics where, for 15 cents a visit, a person can be treated for any complaint—even undergo a major operation. If a patient cannot afford the fee, care is free.

In April, 1957, modern medicine got a helping hand when the Witchcraft Suppression Act was passed by Parliament. It provides sentences ranging from two to twenty years in prison for the practice of witchcraft, defined as "the imputing to others of supernatural means in causing a disease, injury or damage." The maximum sentence applies when a person dies as a result of witchcraft.

Between the witch doctor and modern medicine stands the Bantu herbalist. His "medicine" is based on treatment with native herbs. Though some of the herbalists' concoctions have been proven poisonous, others have been found to effect real cures.

22 AFRICAN STATES SUBMIT AID PLAN

Development Project Under U. N. Is Offered—Timing Is a Surprise to U. S.

By THOMAS J. HAMILTON

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., April 11—Twenty-two African states submitted today a comprehensive program for the long-term social and economic development of Africa under the auspices of the United Nations.

The timing of the African move came as a surprise to the United States delegation, which had placed the question of a United Nations program for the independence and development of Africa on the General Assembly agenda. It is understood that an advance copy of the resolution was given to Adlai E. Stevenson, the United States representative, but it had been the impression of the delegation that the proposal would not be submitted until the State Department had had time to study it.

The African program, as outlined in a draft resolution submitted to the Assembly's Political Committee, calls for:

The expansion of existing United Nations technical assistance programs for Africa, including the Special Fund for Under-Developed Countries. The supplying of government officials from outside countries and the establishment of training institutes for technical personnel were singled out for special attention.

The establishment of an economic development bank for Africa, as already recommended by the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa.

The establishment of an economic development institute for Africa, with the assistance of the Special Fund, to train personnel in economic planning and programming and other phases of economic development.

The draft resolution also proposes that the Economic Commission for Africa should play an important role in coordinating economic and technical assistance to Africa, in addition to providing advisory services.

It would welcome a conference of the African states on education and economic development of Africa, to be held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in May, under the auspices of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Economic Commission for Africa.

Under the draft resolution, the Economic and Social Council would study measures at its summer session to carry out the program, which would be considered in detail at the fall session of the Assembly.

U. S. to Study Proposal

According to official sources, the United States will not take a position on the African proposal until the State Department completes its studies. However, it is understood that the United States takes strong excetpion to a provision asking the Assembly's Trusteeship Committee to fix "target dates" for the granting of complete independence to the remaining trust and nonself-governing territories and all other territories that have not yet attained independence.

This section of the draft resolution would reaffirm an Assembly resolution, adopted last December, calling for "immediate steps" for granting independence. The United tSates abstained on the earlier resolution sponsored by a group of Asian and African states.

At the current resumed session, Mr. Stevenson had delayed submitting a detailed program for African development until he had heard the views of the African states. Mr. Stevenson suggested yesterday that the Political Committee should postpone consideration of the Africa program until a committee of African states had submitted its suggestions. It was then understood that the debate would be delayed several days.

Jaja Wachucu of Nigeria, who submitted the draft resolution today recalled that Mr. Stevenson had requested "an African initiative, and said that the authors of the draft resolution had met and taken this initiative.

Assembly, on the initiative of the Soviet Union, took up the proposal on the granting of independence last fall. He said that this was now being taken up on the initiative of the United States.

Mr. Wachucu said that the that economic development

Leaders Hail Africa Freedom Day

Africa's importance in the present scheme of world affairs had its beginnings in 1957, with the independence of new-born Ghana — formerly the British—dominated Gold Coast.

Since that time, 20 free African nations have emerged in the greatest series of political upheavals in modern history.

Today, two-thirds of the erstwhile Dark Continent's 232 million inhabitants are determining their own destiny.

From the Great Sahara Desert southward to the Cape of Good Hope, and from the placid Indian Ocean westward to the turbulent Atlantic, black faces have joined the chorus for freedom.

In 1958, black leaders at a Conference of Independent

WILLIAM JONES

African States declared April 15 as Africa Freedom Day.

The Defender's weekend issue today is dedicated to those states who have fought—and won—the fight of self-determination—and to those who still struggle. The Defender's African section spotlights the social, economic and political action that is occuring on the African continent today.

EXPRESS VIEWS

African leaders and states-

the occasion of Africa Freedom Day:

"Every year, with the celebration of African Day, there is greater cause for rejoicing as more and more areas of a continent once almost entirely under colonial rule are added to the ever expanding zone where liberty now prevails," George A. Padmore, Liberian ambassador, said.

"In an astonishingly brief period of time the man of Africa has been transformed and a whole galaxy of new nations have emerged to play their part upon the world scene and to make their united presence felt in the councils of manpind.

"The process of emancipation is, however, not yet complete. We cannot relax our efforts until not one living African endures the shameful status of second class citizenship. We are not satisfied to see colonialism diminished. We wish to see it eradicated."

TOTAL LIBERATION

W. M. Q. Halm, Ghana ambassador to the U. S., said, "As the years pass, this day will continue to strengthen our bonds of friendship and brotherhood. It is a day when all Africans, their friends and sympathizers renew their inspiration and efforts to fight for the total liberation of the whole of Africa.

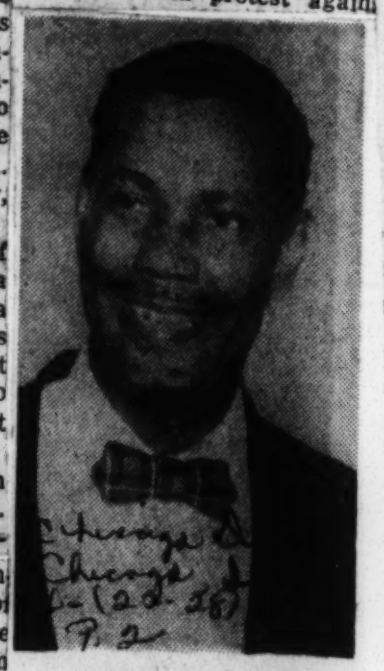
"Let us press forward together bearing hate for no one but full of faith, confidence and resolution to pursue our goal to its logical end. Tomorrow, we shall triumph in this task making this world a better place for all mankind irrespective of race, color and creed."

His remarks were directed to the peoples in America of African descent.

"With the deepest sense of pride for the wonderful ac-

devout consciousness for an creased better relations among the people of Africa . the people of the world, I tend you greetings," William Jones, Liberian consul in C cago, asserted.

"Whereas the Liberian g ernment, the spearhead of de ocracy in Africa is raising h voice aloud in protest again



SIDNEY WILLIAMS

colonial domination in Africa and the unfortunate occurrence of hostility and discrimination in South Africa, the Congo, Angola and other unsettled areas in Africa, I ask your interest.

TIME TO FOCUS

"We in Liberia are celebrating Africa Freedom Day like the rest of our brothers in Africa. This is an opportune time to focus the interest and conscience of the world on the plight of our brothers who have not yet been permitted to exercise the right of self-determination and who are toiling, working, struggling and in some cases fighting for the right of human dignity and equality.

"Nevertheless, we are proud and our hopes raised because of the increasing numbers of colonies merging into self-government in spite of the odds which they had to undergo.

"The Liberian government will turn its attention to such positive line of action, for we believe that the new Africa, which is part of one world, should gladly accept the challenge and responsibility of working and living in our international society so that Africa can make a healthy contribution to that society."

Quaison Sackey, Ghana ambassador to the United Nations, sent this message:

"To you, the friends and well-wishers of Africa, I send greetings. The cause of African freedom happily is no longer the concern of the African alone or even of people of African descent.

"It is the concern of all men of good will, regardless of race, creed or color who want to see a new era of brotherhood, dignity and peace prevailing in the world for so long as a great part of the African continent remains under foreign rule, and as long as millions of Africans are deprived of the most elementary human rights, the peace of the world will continue to be disturbed.

"This is because where there is neither freedom nor justice there can be no lasting peace nor brotherhood among peoples.

GREAT TASK

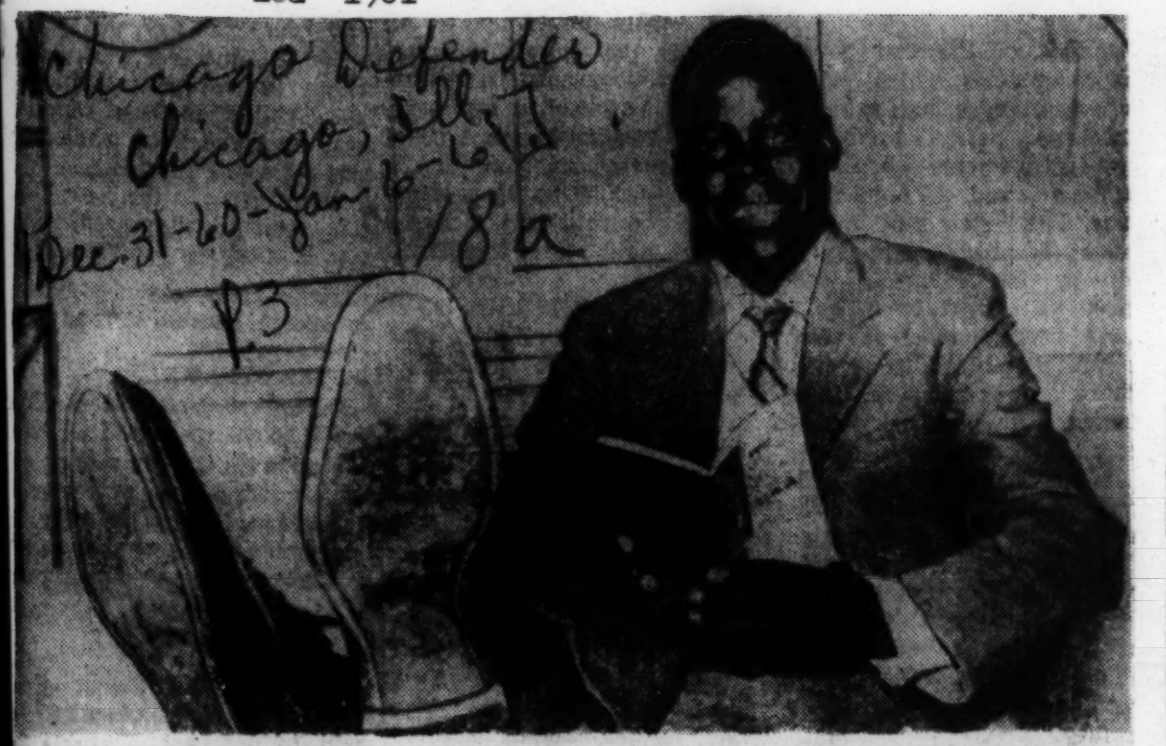
"Therefore, today, as we observe Africa Freedom Day we must rededicate ourselves to the great task of hastening the emancipation of all Africa and to establish the new era of Brotherhood, dignity and peace. . ."

Sidney Williams, president of the First Friends of Ghana, summed up his feelings on the occasion with this poem:

TO EMERGING AFRICA

On distant land of our ancient fathers,
Separated we l-o-n-g, with heavy bothers,
Burdensome bothers — physical, spiritual;
'Tis our souls, crushed by alien rulers' ritual,
That over uninspiring centuries have hurt us most.
People must know, must have identify else be but ghosts;
Ghosts some are, not because they lack ordinary humanity,
But because around us abounds a strange white insanity,
Hemming in our fathers in southern slavery and oligarchy,
Hemming us in now everywhere in unfulfilled Democracy.
We praise thy flowering, on Africa, our spiritual home.
You bring us needed new hope; quieting our tendency to roam,
Elsewhere — east, north, and west, on God — in useless, fruitless quest. ....
Our Love indespensible identity and belonging and possible to us only in thy sacred breast.

18a 1961



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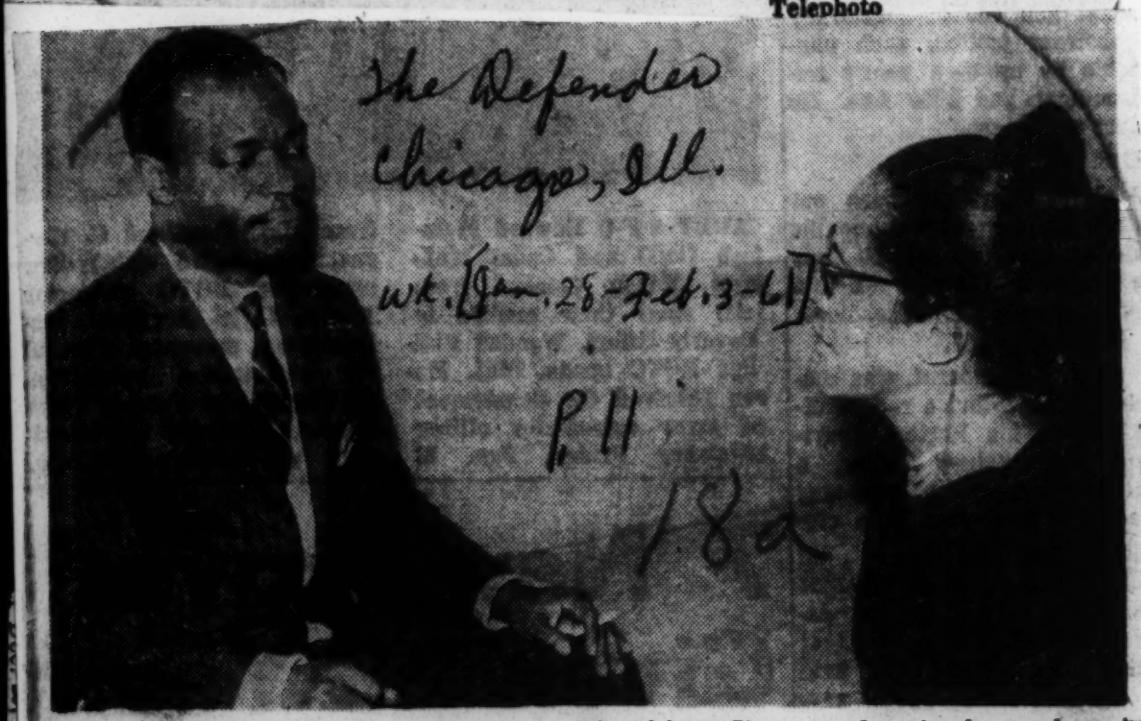
LEGSON KAYIRA, a young African whose vision of the U. S. inspired him to walk 2,000 miles enroute to school, rests in Washington, D. C., as he prepares for last leg of his journey to Skagit Valley junior college in Mount Vernon, Wash., where two-year scholarship awaits him. Kayira marched 2,000 miles from home in Nyasaland to Khartoum in the Sudan before well wishers provided him with air transportation the rest of the way. He carried a Bible, "Pilgrim's Progress" and an algebra book. — UPI Telephoto



The Defender
Chicago, Ill.
wk. [Jan. 28-Feb. 3-61]
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"THE LIQUIDATION OF Colonialism from every area of Africa" is the main goal of E. U. Essien-Udom, president of the All African Student Union of the Americas which held its annual executive board meeting in Washington, D. C., recently. Essien-Udom is shown above being interviewed by Mrs Jewell R. Mazique, advisor to the union.

African Envoys Have Their Day in Washington

One Talks With President as Others Meet Moses on World's Fair Plans

The N. Y. Times
New York
Oct. 16-61
P. 3

By DANA ADAMS SCHMIDT
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17—Africa's diplomats had their day in Washington today.

In the morning Ambassador Konan Bédié of the Ivory Coast presented to President Eisenhower his credentials and a personal message from his country's President, Felix Houphouet-Boigny.

Mr. Bédié, 26 years old, was the last ambassador President Eisenhower will receive before leaving office. As far as the protocol division of the State Department could ascertain, he was also the youngest ambassador to represent a foreign country in the United States.

Mr. Bédié added privately, as an indication of relations with the United States, that he was the first ambassador his Government had accredited anywhere.

U. S. Used as a Model

The Ivory Coast Ambassador noted that his country had chosen the United States Constitution as a model. General Eisenhower replied that the United States and the Ivory Coast shared "deep concern for the orderly evolution of the African continent as exemplified by the experience of the Ivory Coast and other members of the Conseil de L'Entente."

The Conseil de L'Entente is an economic and political federation of Ivory Coast, Niger, Dahomey and Upper Volta.

At noon Robert Moses, of New York, president of the 1964 World's Fair, entertained diplomats of twenty-one African nations accredited to the United States or to the United Nations.

He urged them to send to the New York fair exhibits that would "explain to the world what you have and what you aspire to."

This evening many of the African diplomats met again for an unusual reception.

Chiefs of the missions of nine of the older African nations entertained the chiefs of the missions of ten of the younger African nations.

In the grand ballroom of the Mayflower Hotel, the Central African Republic, Togo, Malagasy, Senegal, Mali, the Congo Republic Nigeria, Cameroon, Ivory Coast and upper Volta were the guests of honor of Liberia, Morocco, Tunisia, the United Arab Republic, Libya, Guinea, the Sudan, Ghana and Ethiopia.

"It was a gesture of African solidarity," one African diplomat observed, "in addition to being an opportunity to introduce the new diplomatic missions to their colleagues and to Washington officials.

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United Press International Telephoto

President Eisenhower with Konan Bedie of Ivory Coast after Ambassador presented credentials at White House.

Many Africans Not Easily Swayed By Stepped-Up Communists Efforts

EDITOR'S NOTE: The Communist potential is a recognized menace as 1961 Africa wrestles with problems of independence. Recently a group of new African nations met in Casablanca and adopted a "neutralist" policy, but with strong anti-Western overtones. How much penetration has the Red Bloc accomplished? Below is an assessment.

BY DAN KURZMAN
Scripps-Howard Staff Writer

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23—Communist propaganda broadcasts to African nations, in native dialects, are flooding the air waves at the rate of more than 50 hours a week.

They averaged 51.2 hours in 1959, and last year they were stepped up, with Red China making a third of the noise.

Thirteen African countries now have diplomatic relations with Russia. Red China maintains embassies in five, and soon will set up one in the Somali Republic. Some 2000 Red "diplomats" and technicians, their baggage bulging with subversive tracts and directives, have swarmed into Africa.

In Communist countries are 1200 students from all over Africa, who've been in training for up to five years in Red universities and technical schools. And the Communist bloc has granted $1.2 billion in economic aid to the United Arab Republic, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Tunisia and Morocco.

Native Communists Few

Despite this record of infiltration, so far it impels little more than cautious warning rather than an emergency alarm. For all the friends made in Africa, there are still only a handful of hard-core Communists among the natives.

Many Africans, particularly in the north, are Moslems and are not easily swayed to the Communist ideology. Others are conditioned to tribal provincialism and are slow to grasp the universality of Communist doctrine. And, ironically, the high fever of nationalism being fostered by the Communists is not ready for a dosage of Red solidarity.

Well aware of the obstacles facing them, Russia and Red China are striving at this point to turn African heads, not with Communist teachings but with "kindness and understanding."

Africans have a deep-rooted understanding and mistrust of Western imperialism but, untouched so far by its overt manifestations, they have little or no comprehension of Communist imperialism or aggression.

Individually, this is the status of Communist penetration in some of the leading African countries:

Guinea

The Soviet bloc has granted more than $100 million in credits, sent 400 technicians and is responsible for a third of Guinea's foreign trade. President Toure has a Marxist-type, one-party socialism going powerfully. Yet Guinea's big labor union has broken away from the Communist-controlled French General Confederation of Labor because of ideological differences.

Ghana

"Benefited" by $50 million in Red loans and 125 technicians, Ghana is moving increasingly toward Marxism with ardent Leftists in the government. Premier Nkrumah will make further deals with Communist powers if they will help him rule a West African federation.

United Arab Republic

Nasser's authoritarian government pursues strongly anti-Communist internal policies, but contends it is "neutralist" in foreign affairs and has received nearly a billion in Red economic aid. As repayment, the UAR ships 45 per cent of its cotton yield to Russia —which cynically resells it on the world market at prices the UAR can't meet.

Morocco, Tunisia, Libya

These Moslem countries are oriented in varying degree toward the West, but are becoming friendlier with the Communist bloc as the Algerian crisis grows. Russian ships have unloaded arms in Morocco obviously intended for the Algerian rebels, and Morocco itself has acquired several MIGs, though the country still permits the presence of three American bases on its soil.

In the UN, Russia has vetoed membership of Mauritania in deference to Morocco, which claims part of this new African state, while Morocco supports most Soviet proposals.

Tunisia recently concluded a $10 million credit agreement with Poland. It has a small legal Communist Party, which, however, wields no influence. Libya is negotiating with Russia for aid in building two hospitals.

South Africa

An estimated 400 hard-core Communists are reported working with the African Nationalist underground. This movement has had considerable setback from the white supremist government but is likely to surface again with white Communists more influential than ever among African natives. Red Czechoslovakia's embassy may be feeding the local Reds financial aid.

Sudan

The neutralist military government appears to be assuming a Nasser-type cold war posture. The Communist Party, however, is banned in the country.

Ethiopia

Pro-Western Emperior Haile Selassie has tended toward neutralism lately; has gained a $100 million credit with Russia and often supports Soviet moves in the United Nations. Ethiopia has few Communists but some of its young intellectuals profess interest in the "dynamism" of Communist development programs.

Somali Republic

Italy's Communist Party is pushing communism in this former Italian colony, which is the first of the 1960 crop of new African nations to establish relations with Red China.

Kenya

Russia is believed paying off opportunistic Kenyan black leaders for supporting Soviet aims in the state legislature of this British colony.

Thinks U.S. Cannot Treat Africa Fairly

By OLADELE BIBILARI

PART III

EDITOR'S NOTE: Following are the final impressions of Oladele Bibilari, former editor and African journalist, currently assigned to the Department of Information, Western Nigerian government, who recently completed a four-month tour of the United States under the auspices of the State Department.

In the first two installments of my impressions of America, I have tried to give my reasons for singling out the Negro problem, which broadly is, to let the average American know what annoys the average African about him and his country for better people to people understanding.

I have tried to spotlight how the Negro's ego and individuality has been damaged by the obnoxious laws which in the past, and now dying hard, have been designed to show him he is genetically an inferior being, deserving no place in the fine provisions of the American brand of democracy.

Further, I have given reasons, facts and figures to support my view that these same obnoxious laws, like a twp-edged sword, have succeeded in unbalancing the mental outlook of the young white American, growing up with dangerous preconceptions about the Negro race, thus giving rise to a perennial crop of racists who now make integration a difficult job in every aspect of American life.

One would have loved, dearly, to believe the big noise now going on in the United States, that the ultimate integration of Negroes in every walk of life is a matter of time.

Communism, to the American Government, has loomed so large and important, posing such a big threat to the peace and security of the state, that the very bedrock of freedom of its citizens, which constitutes the main attraction to many African states, has been thrown overboard.

No longer is any citizen of United States safe under the provisions of the first Amendment to the Constitution. His "right to practice beliefs and associations, freedom of the Press, freedom of religion, and freedom of assembly," is no more protected.

Governmental agencies, particularly the House Committee on Un-American Activities, now have the right, feigning suspicion of Communist influences, to question any citizen about his beliefs, his associations and his perfectly legal activities.

The unfortunate part of it all is that the personnel of the House Committee are in the main ardent segregationists, closely likened to America's professional racists.

Consequently, they have directed their energies towards finding Communists for Uncle Sam among the Negro races, the organizations, and people of socially ostracized, their homes tional sympathies.

Within the last few years, the Committee, at large roaming the whole of the United States, and particularly the Southern States where the Negro problems are acute, have concentrated their efforts on the National Association for the Ad- Communist, for right now, the the NAACP.

Many NAACP leaders and other geniunely interested Americans in the cause of integration have found themselves in jail, democracy. The almighty dol- dynamited, lost their jobs, their careers ruined, or still facing prosecutions for their beliefs.

RUNS RISK

It would appear to me therefore, that any citizen in this country white or black, who genuinely believes in integration and tries to do anything physical and concrete about it, runs the risk of being labelled Communist, for right now, the House Committee on Un-American Activities contends that the NAACP is Communist infiltrated and infested!

Meanwhile, with Congressional activities and White House pronouncements at cross-purposes over the Negro problem, society marches on in tradition. The whites have been confirmed the 'Haves' while the Negroes condemned to the 'Have-nots' within the bounds of American democracy, The almighty dollar continues to hold the aces against all comers.

The Negroes may be demanding representation in the President's Cabinet, they may be asking that at least one Negro be allowed to drive a train in the United States, or be an engineer or a conductor for a change instead of the usual chair car or loader.

They may wish representation in all departments of police forces all over the United States or a federal law passed to abolish lynching, but as long as they remain economically the 'have-nots,' their chances of success are slim.

That is my view, for in 1960 United States, more and more men and women with money get elected or nominated into offices. More and more 'rail-splitters' like Honest Abe Lincoln are joining the ranks of 'also rans.'

For better or for worse in this country, it is easier and easier for men with money to get more money, while it is harder and harder for men without money to get it.

And as long as this situation remains, the Negro problem will remain, unless the monied-men of America, the powerful landlords, the industrial employers, the financiers and their governmental stooges, whose wealth and power are based on Negro exploitation, change their minds.

SEES NO CHANGE

Right now I foresee no change in America's capitalistic order which seems to have condemned the Negroes, the have nots, to the bottom of the ladder, and is striving hard, with closed shops and powerful combines to keep them there.

Thus this capitalistic order coupled with unscrapped ancient and oppressive laws, together with stubborn legislative inquisitions, are speaking out loud to visiting Africans in this country.

Louder than the grand dinners, jovial hospitality and winsome receptions they usually get, at least nearly everywhere they go.

Personally, I have traveled ter of course, just as he accepts this country with a doubt. An his religion. He has not learn- militent warning on my daily ed to live at peace with himself, contacts with the American: his neighbour right here at his this man has not accepted the doorstep.

How can he accept me, a Negro from in peace with me, a Negro from far away Africa?

New Crisis Feared If Bourguiba Fights Month's Fast Again

Special to The New York Times.

TUNIS, Jan. 27—Tunisia is waiting, with some anxiety, to see if President Habib Bourguiba will reopen the "battle of Ramadan" this year.

The month-long daylight fast of Islam will begin Feb. 16. Traditional Moslems will observe it everywhere by abstaining not only from food between dawn and dusk but also from water and tobacco.

The forbidden hours are between the moment at dawn when one can first distinguish a black thread from a white thread and the moment at dusk when one can no longer do so.

He Is a Reformer

President Bourguiba is not a traditionalist. Indeed, he is one of the most revolutionary reformers Islam has ever known. He has no sympathy for the economic and social price that his country pays in the loss of human efficiency for the Ramadan observance.

Last year he enunciated a fetouah, or interpretation of Islamic dogma, that, with judicious citation of Koran and its commentaries, declared that those who found that fasting interfered with their work should no longer fast.

By Islamic concept, secular and religious authority are virtually one. Mr. Bourguiba, despite his liberal views, approved a Constitution for the Tunisian Republic that declares that Islam is the religion of the country and that the President must be a Moslem.

Mr. Bourguiba uses his quasi-religious authority to find Islamic texts to combat Islamic prejudice and, in the view of his critics, who call him "cynical," to undermine pillars of Islam that he feels are obstacles to Tunisian progress.

Not a Total Success

Mr. Bourguiba's campaign against the Ramadan fast last year was by no means a total success.

Most of the muftis, imams and other religious leaders of Tunisia were shocked. They arrayed their tacit authority against his interpretation of the dogma.

The army, the police, students at state boarding schools—all under direct government supervision—ate and drank normally during Ramadan in 1960. So did many young urban Tunisians who agreed with Mr. Bourguiba.

But a majority of rural folk and the older generation in the cities apparently observed the fast. Most members of Mr. Bourguiba's Cabinet followed his lead. One, who insisted on fasting, nevertheless kept his daylight office hours with unwonted regularity to prove his efficiency had not decreased.

But this year, it is reported, the Cabinet members have been urging Mr. Bourguiba to avoid reopening the issue, to let Tunisian citizens eat or fast as they wish, without advice from their President.

Pungent Comment

He reacted in his last public speech with a pungent comment.

"I know certain elements of the population still maintain the old scale of values," he said. "They hang around mosques, discuss, criticize, look for defects. They still give dissertations on the question of fasting months before Ramadan. These discussions take place in houses of prayer. This does not matter, as they count for very little.

"Young members and the leaders of the Government [Neo Destour] party and national organizations and the great majority of people are convinced that economic and social struggle comes first. They are revolted when they find that independent Tunisia suffers from economic backwardness."

A few days later there were riots in Kairouan, the "holy city" of Tunisia, and troops opened fire on demonstrators and killed at least six. The official explanation was that demonstrators were protesting against an order to transfer an imam, Mohamed el Khellif, to a Saharan post.

The imam was imprisoned following the Kairouan riots, but anti-Bourguiba Islamic diehards took a certain joy in that, because for the first time in independent Tunisia the government has used force against a popular demonstration.

The country is now waiting to see what Mr. Bourguiba's next move will be as Ramadan approaches.

TEACHERS SOUGHT IN AFRICA PROJECT

700 College Presidents to Help Pick 150 to Serve in British Territories

Seven hundred college presidents will be asked this week to help insure high standards for a program that will take 150 teachers from this country to East Africa.

The presidents, all of liberal arts colleges, will be asked to suggest the names of outstanding seniors or young alumni to Dr. R. Freeman Butts of Teachers College, Columbia University. Dr. Butts, who will direct the government-sponsored program, left for London last night to begin the project.

The teachers he seeks will be dispersed ultimately among four East African British territories—Uganda, Tanganyika, Kenya and Zanzibar — to train native secondary school teachers.

The program was announced last week by the International Cooperation Administration, which signed a $90,000 preliminary contract with Teachers College for administering the project.

From London, Dr. Butts will travel to the four territories. He said he would return to the United States by March 1.

Questions to be Asked

What Dr. Butts will seek in the territories are the answers to questions like the following: How many native teachers will have to be trained? What subjects should they teach? How many schools must be built?

The young Americans are scheduled to leave the United States July 11. They will receive up to nine months of training, depending on their previous experience, at Makerere College in Uganda. Classes there start in mid-July.

The Americans will be asked to agree, to work for the territorial government as a teacher for two years after the training period.

Those who are selected will have gone through two screenings—one by the college presidents, the other by Dr. Butts and his staff.

This is how Dr. Butts described those he seeks:

"They must be professionally first rate or capable of becoming so through the training that will be provided for them.

"They must be personally resourceful and imaginative in surmounting the unexpected, the difficult or the routine.

"They must be capable of relating themselves readily to new situations, new associates and new friends. With no trace of paternalism, they must be able to cooperate with Africa in educating itself.

"They must be animated by a spirit of service that is realistic, not sentimental, by a spirit of adventure that is durable, not romantic. They must be knowledgeable about American life and education and ready to learn understandingly about the people and cultures of other lands."

SCIENTISTS TRACE AFRICAN DISEASE

Viral Ailment That Affected 750,000 Is Being Checked, World Health Body Says

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Feb. 11—An obscure virus disease that has attacked 750,000 East Africans has been traced and may be brought under medical control, the World Health Organization has reported.

The disease, called o'nyong-nyong, or "joint-breaker," is characterized by fever and crippling paints, but it is apparently not a killer.

Out breaks have occurred in the British territory of Uganda and also in the Congo, which borders Uganda on the west. The disease is so unfamiliar to local tribes that some call it "nylon" to signify its recent development.

According to the health agency's findings, the disease appears to be caused by a mosquito-transmitted virus. By coincidence, health programs in East Africa aimed at eliminating malaria-carrying mosquitos appear to be having the unexpected side effect of reducing the gravity of o'nyong-nyong.

Cases of o'nyong-nyong first were reported in 1959 from the northwestern area of Uganda. The disease appeared to attack young and old alike, causing headache, fever, crippling pains in the joints and skin rashes.

Quick Recoveries

In some villages, half the population was stricken, in others about a fourth, but usually those who came down with the disease recovered completely.

Medical specialists who investigated the epidemics noted that the disease appeared to follow a pattern. From northern Uganda, cases of the disease were reported to have spread south along a fifty-mile front until it reached Kenya, 300 miles south of the starting point.

Details of the investigations were reported to the W. H. O. by Dr. J. D. Gillett of the East African Virus Research Institute at Entebbe, in Uganda. Members of the institute worked with the Uganda Medical Department in field examinations.

The pattern of the invasions led the specialists to decide that the disease was probably transmitted by anopheles mosquitos and spread as an infected person moved from one village to another.

Hopes that o'nyong-nyong may be radically reduced were expressed this week by Dr. M. G. Candau, director general of the United Nations Health Agency, at the current World Health Assembly meeting in New Delhi, India.

Dr. Candau said the malaria-control operations in East Africa already appeared to be reducing the seriousness of o'nyong-nyong.

U.S. STAFF TO AID AFRICA'S ENVOYS

Specialists Sought to Help Solve Difficulties Facing Diplomats in Capital

By DANA ADAMS SCHMIDT

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 — Angier Biddle Duke, new State Department Chief of Protocol has asked for a special staff of specialists to help African diplomats cope with problems they encounter in Washington.

Representatives of the new African nations turn to Mr. Duke's office when they have trouble. Their troubles range from racial discrimination in renting houses and apartments to enrolling in schools, opening charge accounts or hiring baby sitters.

Secretary of State Dean Rusk has instructed the office to head off trouble by helping the newcomers to Washington's diplomatic community. Mr. Duke feels that this means trying to solve all kinds of problems that could prevent the new diplomats from doing their main job as diplomats.

Calls on Embassies Planned

Mr. Duke and G. Mennen Williams, new Assistant Secretary for African Affairs, plan to make personal calls on every African embassy. They will try to find out what difficulties the Africans are encountering.

The protocol office is working on a report for Secretary Rusk on relations with the Africans.

One section of the report is expected to recommend cooperation with the African-American Institute, which has set up an information office headed by Elizabeth Hitchcock, a former United Nations employe. The office, staffed by volunteers, will act as a buffer between the new arrivals and the complexities of American life.

Wives of Government officials are working with Miss Hitchcock.

American officials are aware of the effect in Africa of such incidents as that in which a second secretary of the Nigerian Embassy was handed his breakfast in a bag when he asked to be served in a Charlottesville, Va., restaurant last month.

Many Need Guidance

Many of the newcomers do not know where to go for help or are too sensitive to ask for it.

Even though the State Department, the African-American Institute and Washington's Real Estate Board are prepared to help them, many Africans in search of housing or offices answer newspaper advertisements or call real estate agents listed in the telephone book.

They then discover that Washington is still pretty much of a southern town.

Part of the problem is that subordinate officials in the new embassies have little to spend on rent. This often forces them to choose between shoddy housing or a place in an all-Negro district.

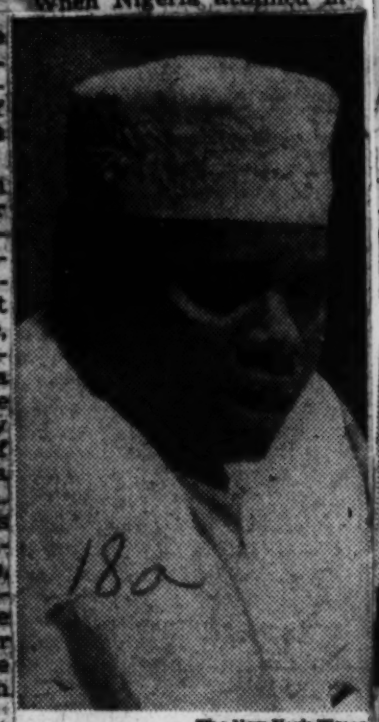
The most recent arrivals among the Africans are from Togo and the Central Africa Republic. They have set up temporary embassies in hotels. Other newcomers are from Nigeria, Cameroon, the Malagasy Republic, Mali and Ivory Coast. Ghana and Guinea have been

A Touch of the Irish

Jaja Anucha Wachuku

Man in the News

When Nigeria attained independence last Oct. 1, Mr. Wachuku was appointed Minister of Economic Development.



The New York Times

Eloquent spokesman for African representation.

WHEN the chairman of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for the Congo speaks, the voice is that of Africa but the manner is that of Ireland.

Unlike most of his African colleagues, who received their university education in England or in France, Jaja Anucha Wachuku did his postgraduate work at Trinity College, Dublin. Mr. Wachuku, who sent a report from the Congo yesterday backing the Government of Premier Joseph Ileo, is a stocky 42-year-old Nigerian. He has won, in his few months as head of Nigeria's delegation to the United Nations, a reputation as a brilliant, astute and witty speaker. He also has an instinctive flair for the dramatic. These are generally accepted as Irish characteristics.

Mr. Wachuku's activities have brought admiring predictions that he will emerge as one of the more important spokesmen of the new African nations.

Western dress is familiar to Mr. Wachuku, but when he was in New York he wore only the colorful robe and ceremonial skullcap of Nigeria. Other Africans, more inclined to Western clothes, say their Nigerian colleague is not unaware that native dress makes him a striking figure in the halls of the United Nations and before the television cameras.

Born Under British Rule

Mr. Wachuku was born in Nbawsi in Eastern Nigeria when it was a British possession. He received his education in public schools there, at Government College and at New Africa University in what was then the British colony of the Gold Coast and now is the Republic of Ghana.

After he was graduated from the Gold Coast school, he chose law as his profession and Trinity College as his school. He was admitted to the bar in Dublin and has been a practicing lawyer in Nigeria for sixteen years.

Mr. Wachuku entered national politics in Nigeria in 1951 when he was 32 and won election to the Eastern House of Assembly. For nine years he has been a member of the Federal Nigerian Legislative Assembly. Last year he was Assembly Speaker.

He has had little chance to work at his Cabinet job, however. He accompanied Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, Nigeria's first Prime Minister, to New York that same month to take his seat in the United Nations with other members of the delegation from the world body's ninety-ninth member. He has been busy with United Nations affairs ever since.

He Will 'Cry Louder'

Mr. Wachuku has been an eloquent spokesman in the United Nations for greater African representation on its various committees and councils. He has said that the new African states are "babies generally get more attention when they cry.

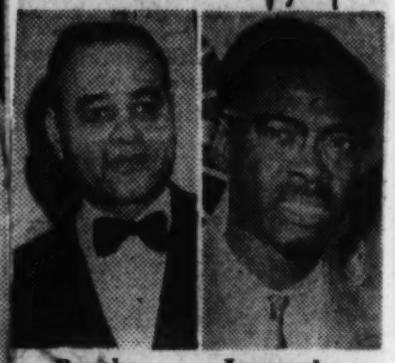
"I intend to cry louder than anyone," he said with a smile.

Mr. Wachuku's trip here in October was his second visit to this country. He came first under State Department auspices in July as a member of an economic mission.

Mr. Wachuku is married and has four children—two sons and two daughters. His family has remained in Nigeria while he has been busy here and in the Congo.

Says World Owes Africa A Debt

PALO ALTO, Calif. (UPI) — Dr. Ralph Bunche, United Nations undersecretary for political affairs, said the Congo murder of Patrice Lumumba would make him a martyr.



Bunche Lumumba

His death, Bunche said in an address to Stanford university students, would have "widespread and profound repercussions."

"But in spite of this and other discouraging fiascos on the international level, I continue to be optimistic that we can avert World War III."

The diplomat predicted that 26 more African nations will be admitted to the United Nations in the next five years. This would give the continent a great new importance, he said.

Africa will hold the rest of the world responsible for helping it develop itself, Bunche said.

"For four centuries the world has taken much from Africa. The descendants of those people who suffered under subjugation and colonialism have the right to expect international cooperation to help establish themselves."

Senegalese Envoy to U. N. Plays Many Roles in African Country

Diop Is Ambassador, Mayor, Deputy, Author, Editor and Veterinary— Diplomacy Takes Precedence

By KATHLEEN TELTSCH

Special to The N

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Feb. 8 — In the diplomatic world, Ousmane Socé Diop of Senegal holds what may be a record for accumulated titles, jobs and interests.

Among his many designations are those of Ambassador, Senator, Mayor, Deputy, author, editor and doctor of veterinary medicine.

In Washington, he is Ambassador to the United States, busily engaged in establishing good working relations between his newly independent country and the new Democratic Administration.

In New York, he is Senegal's representative at the United Nations and a leading spokesman for the new French African states that have retained close ties with France.

Serves In Assembly

In his home capital of Dakar, he serves simultaneously as a Deputy in the Assembly and as a delegate to the French Community.

But to the 60,000 French-speaking townspeople of the seaport of Rufisque, he is simply Monsieur le Maire who, like Mayors everywhere, would like to get more business for his city. The tuna export industry is good, he says, and the prospects for tourism something to think about for the future.

He acquired the title of Senator while serving fifteen years in the French Senate. He says some persons still address him by that title.

The 49-year-old Senegalese developed most of his interests long before he dreamed of a diplomatic career.

He began his veterinary studies in Senegal and completed them in France by getting degrees from the veterinary school at Alfort and also from the University of Paris, where he completed his doctor's thesis on experiments in the use of cobra venom in the treatment of cancer. He found time also for advanced studies in history and literature, published two novels — one a prize-winner — and a book of poetry.

Editor of Magazine

His main literary interest for the moment is in editing the photo magazine Bingo, which is read widely in French-speaking Africa. He concedes with regret that some of these interests will have to be abandoned while he concentrates on being a diplomat.

A one-time cavalry officer, he puts it this way:

"Once I put my foot in the saddle—la selle diplomatique—I knew I was destined to ride the horse forever."

The pace can sometimes become alarming, he agrees, but the jet age has made it almost possible for him to be in two places at once.

Typically, he began this week with consultations at the United Nations on the turbulent Congo situation—Senegal has been approached to supply troops for the Congo force. Next, he rushed off to Washington for a White House reception given by President Kennedy. Then it was back to the United Nations for more Congo talks.

Ambassador Diop makes it a practice to spend as many week-ends as possible away from diplomatic gatherings as a guest in suburban communities in Connecticut and New Jersey, where he can relax and mingle with the Americans he has come to know.

He has found a warm welcome everywhere, he says, and great curiosity about the new African countries. Although he is sensitive to the fact that there is a race problem in Southern states, he says that he has yet to encounter any prejudice personally.

Because Senegal has kept her close links with France, while taking her place as an independent African state, the Ambassador feels his country can and should play a significant part in seeking a solution to such thorny problems as the Algerian conflict.

Although Senegal sought to play this role, the efforts during the last General Assembly session were not well received by the Algerians and their supporters who charged that Senegal was promoting the interests of France, not of free Africa.

The New York Times

HAS MANY JOBS: Ousmane Soce Diop of Senegal.

Associated Press Radiophoto

JOHNSON WELCOMED IN SENEGAL: Vice President Johnson making friends with a baby in Dakar, where he got a warm welcome. Country is commemorating independence.

JOHNSON CHARMS SENEGAL CROWDS

New York Times

Vice President Is Hailed at Dakar Celebration of Independence

Special to The New York Times.

DAKAR, Senegal, April 3—Africans were charmed today by Vice President Johnson's show of simplicity and friendly interest in their progress and preoccupations.

The Vice President's mastery of handshaking and smiles was a novel and apparently pleasant experience for the Senegalese crowds celebrating the first anniversary of their independence here.

"What has impressed me most is the expression on your faces of hope, vision and desire for all of us to work together to make man's lot more productive, while always remaining conscious of social justice," Mr. Johnson said in an extemporaneous declaration to a crowd of workers and Government employes at an arts and crafts exhibit.

The Vice President, who was accompanied by Mrs. Johnson, told Mamadou Dia, the Senegalese Premier, that the United States hoped for "very friendly and mutually beneficial relations with Senegal and with all the new African nations."

Crowds Shout, 'Merci'

hTousands of Africans, wearing traditional pastel or gay print robes, cheered Mr. Johnson and the American delegation all the way across Dakar and shouted in French, "Merci, merci" and occasionally "Thank you much for coming" when the Vice President waved to them.

The delegation included Romeo J. Champagne, Special Ambassador; Henry S. Villard, Ambassador to Senegal; Thomas Kuchel, Republican Senator from California; John J. Rooney, Representative of New York, and William Moyers, associate director of the Peace Corps.

At a formal ceremony, ninety visiting delegations were presented to Leopold Sedar Senghor, President of Senegal, in the Palace of the Republic. To the displeasure of African neutralists and Soviet-Bloc delegations, President Senghor received first the French delegation, headed by André Malraux, Minister of Cultural Affairs.

Other states followed alphabetically, with the American delegation coming after France.

Johnson Presents Vase

Mr. Johnson presented to the Senegalese President a product of Amrecian craftsmanship, a Steuben glass vase with an engraved message to Mr. Senghor from President Kennedy.

All countries were invited to attend the two-day independence celebrations, with the exception of the Union of South Africa and Senegal's former federation partner, Mali, official sources said.

The Federation of Mali, which united the former French West African territories of Sudan and Senegal, lasted from January, 1959, to August, 1960. A split followed mutual accusations by the two states of an attempted coup d'état. Sudan retained the name of Mali.

Evidence of Senegal's efforts to play a moderating role on the international scene was the presence of delegations from both Israel and the United Arab Republic. Also present were Morocco and the new Islamic republic of Maurítania, which are enemies.

Senegal, which recognizes both Communist China and Nationalist China, sent invitations to the two Chinas, but only the representative from Taiwan showed up.

The Soviet Union, however, sent a large delegation headed by Ivan Senin, president of the Budget Commission of the Supreme Soviet Presidium and Yakov A. Malik, a deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs.

SENEGAL ASKS AID FOR 4-YEAR PLAN

The New York Times

$400,000,000 Program Set —Premier Sees Johnson Today on Economy

New York

Special to The New York Times.

DAKAR, Senegal, April 4—Premier Mamadou Dia announced today an ambitious four-year plan for economic and social advancement. He called for economic and technical assistance fram friendly nations.

"We will be loyay and sure partners," he told delegates from seventy-one nations here to celebrate the first anniversary of Senegal's independence from France.

Wash. 4-5-61

Vice President Johnson, head of the United States delegation for the fete, is scheduled to meet with Mr. Dia tomorrow at the Premier's request for a review of Senegal's economic situation, authoritative sources said.

The four-year plan outlined by the Premier provides for a total of 92,000,000,000 francs ($400,000,000) with $27,000,000,000 francs coming from foreign aid.

Industrial Growth Envisaged

It calls for an 8 per cent annual increase in production and a 3.5 per cent rise in the standard of living each year. The plan is designed to provide 10,000 new jobs in the industrial field and increase the literacy rate to 51 per cent from the present 28 per cent.

The honors shown to the French delegation during the two-day independence celebrations were evidence that Senegal was counting heavily on continued cooperation with France.

During a military parade today, President Leopold Sedar Senghor delivered a strong tribute to President de Gaulle for the granting of full sovereignty to fifteen of France's former colonies in the last two years and for his efforts to solve the Algerian crisis.

Radical Neutralism Rejected

The Senegalese President openly rejected a policy of nondependence and what he termed the radical neutralism adhered to by African countries such as Morocco, Guinea and the United Arab Republic.

He declared that to obtain real independence it was necessary to select from among foreign values "those which, adapted to our situation, could bring the most efficient solutions to the country's problems.

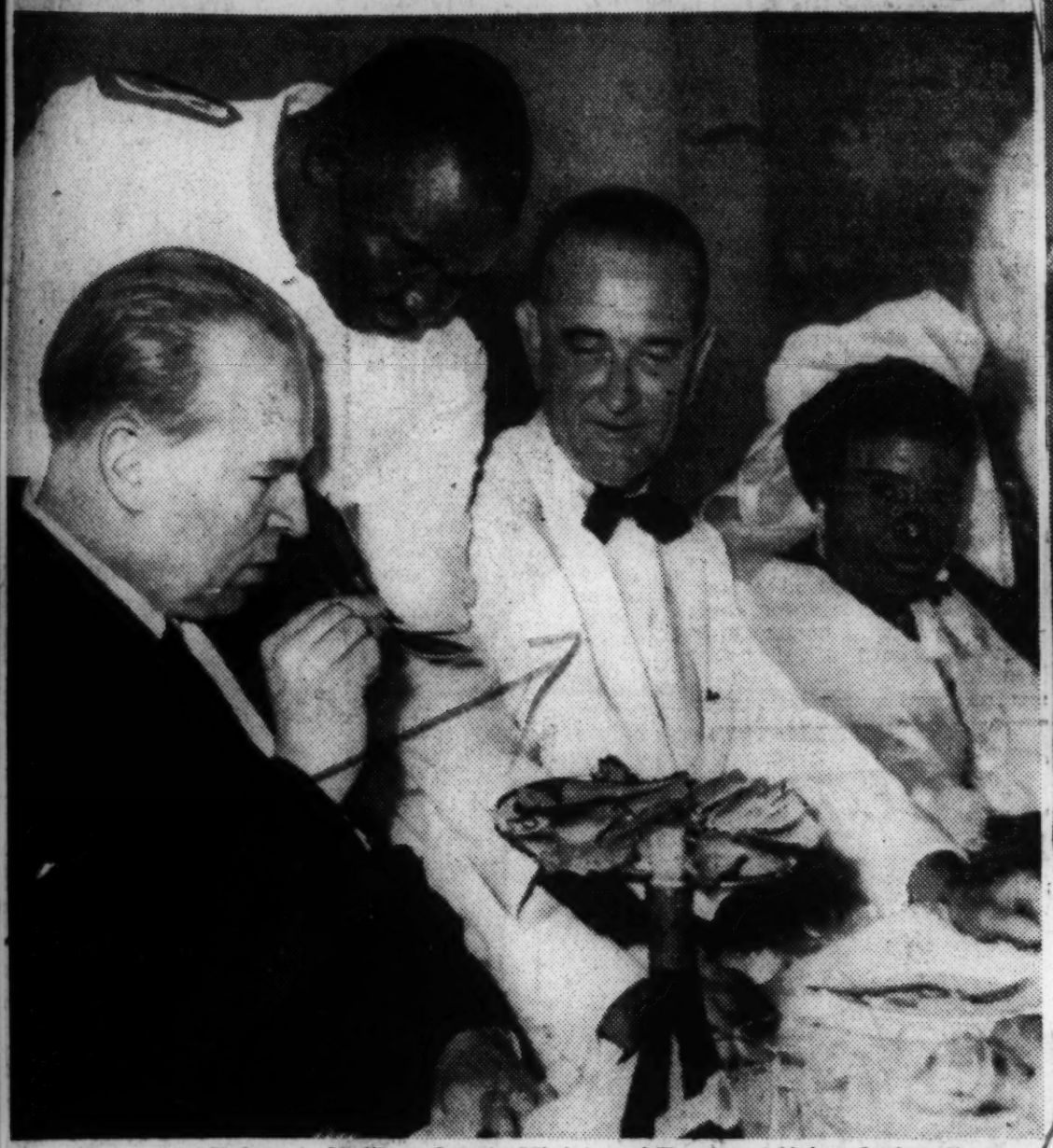
"Replying to African neutralists who have criticized Senegal for maintaining close ties with France, President Senghor declared, "We are as free in the [French] Community as those in the Commonwealth."

The Senegalese leader asserted that his country's dependence on France had been transformed into ties of equality in a framework of cooperation.

"We will continue to borrow from Europe the instruments for our liberation, some of her values and techniques and in particular her method of socialism," Mr. Senghor declared.

During a lengthy address to the National Assembly and the visiting delegations, Premier Dia said that Senegal planned to draft manifesto for African socialism. He did not give a clear picture of what this doctrine consisted, but from his remarks on the four-year plan he indicated that he favored a voluntary effort by private capital to further the plans goals with investments.

Officials of U. S. and Soviet Union Dine in Senegal



A waiter serves Yakov A. Malik, a deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, during dinner at Palace of Justice in Dakar. At right are Vice President Johnson and Mrs. Dia, wife of Mamadou Dia, Premier of Senegal. Fete was part of Senegal's independence anniversary.

Associated Press Radiophotos

Mrs. Johnson, who accompanied the Vice President to Senegal, chats with President Leopold S. Senghor at dinner.

Louw Draws Censure

African Explosion in UN

By William R. Frye
United Nations Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

United Nations, N.Y.

African members of the United Nations have exploded in indignation over South Africa's segregation policies and won a vote of censure against the South African Foreign Minister for an aggressive defense of them.

It was the first formal censure of a speech ever voted by the UN General Assembly, though the Assembly many times has disapproved and condemned governmental policies.

Senegal said it planned to follow up the action by seeking South Africa's expulsion from the UN. This is a step which is subject to veto by any of the great powers, including Great Britain and France, and is not considered likely to succeed.

The censure vote was 67 to 1 with 20 abstentions. Nine countries, including the United States, Britain, and France, registered themselves as "not participating." Three were absent.

Africans Stirred Deeply

The significance of the event lay primarily in the depth of feeling it reflected on the part of the Africans. Few persons who are not directly affected fully understand their abhorrence of racial discrimination, at least when it is directed against them.

Discrimination by colored people against whites has in some instances begun to appear and is not always denounced with the same fervor, observers point out. For example, a leading possibility for the post of UN Secretary-General, James Barrington of Burma, has been rejected in private consultations because, although Asian, he is a white man. His father was from New Zealand.

Wednesday's events began with a stinging speech by Eric H. Louw, Foreign Minister of South Africa, in which he referred to illiteracy and "the appalling state of living conditions" in Liberia and Ethiopia; said the Bantus, or natives, in South Africa were in "an early stage of civilization," and charged that Ghana, Guinea, Mali, and the Congo either were or soon might become "disciples of Moscow."

Aggression Charged

Mr. Louw also charged that the UN action in Katanga was "aggression," said South Africa would not pay its share of the Congo costs, and voiced "serious doubts" whether the UN Emergency Force, the UN peace unit in the Middle East, should continue.

He defended at length South Africa's policy of apartheid, which he defined as "separate development," saying it had made the Bantu "far better cared for than the masses" in independent African countries.

Mr. Louw's references to widespread illiteracy and to some Africans being "told to vote for a symbol, e.g., an animal printed on the voting paper" seemed to offend the African delegates particularly.

Henry Ford Cooper of Liberia first proposed that the speech be stricken from the record. When this suggestion got scant support, except from Africans, because of the implication of censorship, he substituted a proposal that the Assembly "vote a motion of censure" against the Government of South Africa or its delegate for a statement here today which was offensive, fictitious, and erroneous and of which the Assembly fully disapproves."

Motion Adopted

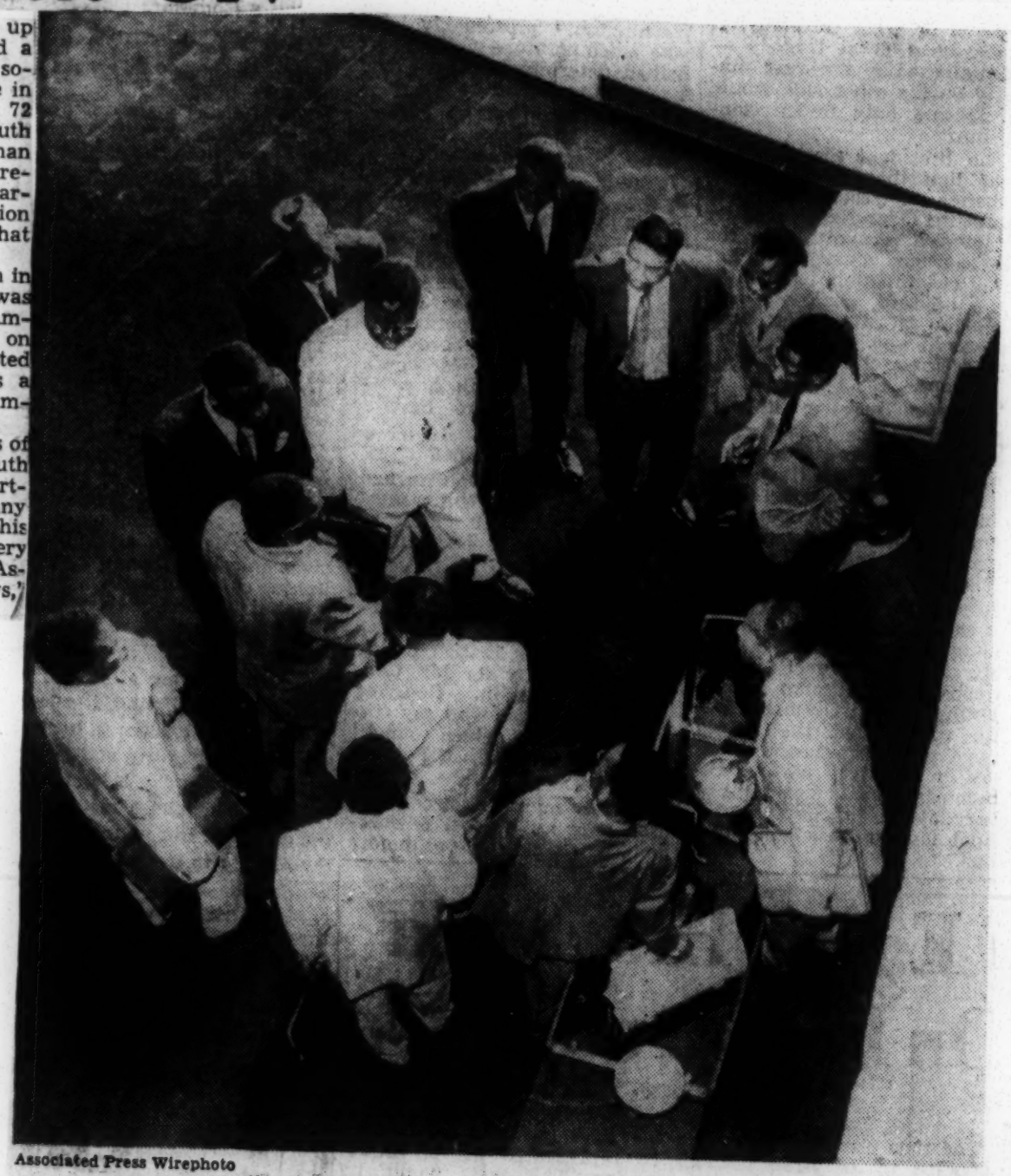
The Assembly adopted this motion. Some delegates privately expressed concern lest a precedent had been set under which any government or delegate making an unpopular statement—and most UN statements are unpopular with someone—might be subjected to a motion of censure. However, the Africans clearly felt so strongly on the point that 67 countries went along.

The representative of Senegal, Seyni Koum, served notice that he intended shortly to seek South Africa's expulsion from the UN. Other Africans indicated they would concentrate on attempts to impose diplomatic and economic sanctions.

Indignation against South Africa has been building up for many years. It reached a pitch at the time of the so-called Sharpeville Massacre in March, 1960, when at least 72 natives were killed by South African police and more than 250 wounded. The late Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold was sent on a mission to South Africa following that incident.

American nonparticipation in the censure vote Tuesday was explained by United States Ambassador Adlai E. Stevenson on the ground that "the United Nations was established as a forum for free and untrammeled speech.

"While we reject the views of the Foreign Minister of South Africa on the subject of apartheid and have so stated many times, we resolutely support his right—and the right of every speaker before the General Assembly—to state his views," Mr. Stevenson said.



Associated Press Wirephoto

An Attempt to Expunge Apartheid Speech From the Record

African delegates are shown here conferring in the United Nations lounge Wednesday after they asked for the expunging from the General Assembly's records the speech by South Africa's Foreign Minister Eric Louw, who defended his country's apartheid policy.

Congo Children Die In World's Worst Famine

Chicago Defender Chicago, Ill.

By HERBERT G. SPENCER

ROME — (UPI) — The famine in the Congo is the worst the world has known in 18 years, according to the United States Food and Agriculture organization. 1-(21-27)-61

Some 150,000 Baluba tribesmen, including 20,000 children, will die unless they are fed soon, FAO said. p.1

The world has not known such hunger since 1943 when tens of thousands starved in India.

The starving children have lived with the knawing pains of hunger for weeks and many have passed the point of no return where food cannot help.

Their bellies are extended with air and the upper portions of their bodies have shriveled to nothingness. Their arms are pencil-thin and their necks seem too gaunt to carry their heads.

They look like the skeletons who were the victims of Belsen or Auschwitz or Buchenwald.

FORCED FROM HOMES

They are the children of Baluba tribesmen forced from their homes by the chaos that is the Congo. Their families are unable to grow food in the areas swept by tribal fighting.

FAO men who have seen the famine develop try but cannot picture the hunger that sweeps the Congo.

They tell of a naked child who covered his eyes in his shyness as he lay in the hospital, his belly bloated, his legs swollen, his chest and arms pitifully thin. He had reached the hospital, but it was too late. Two days later he died.

And there was an old Baluba tribeswoman:

Like so many, the old woman had just dropped by the side of the road, too weak from starvation to go on. Some passersby took her for dead and covered her with branches. Others saw her move and took her to a hospital. But she, too, died.

The old woman was one of the 100 who die each day in Congolese hospitals.

"At least that many more never get to the hospital," said an FAO official just back from the Congo. "They become too weak to move, then die in their huts or along the roadside. The army helps to bury them."

The FAO tries to feed the starving but it lacks sufficient supplies. p.2

REFUGEES GROW

"Bakwanga used to be a sizeable market town serving the area," the FAO official said. "Then some 150,000 refugees flooded in after tribal fighting last spring. Chicago, Ill.

"Some were able to plant and harvest crops and survive. Then more fighting drove another 150,000 into the area.

"There is not a food stall left open in the town. There are none in the villages. There is no food for sale."

The children suffer from a disease called "Kwashiorkor" which is a Baluba word meaning "first-second." It comes from an extreme protein deficiency condition.

"First-second" to the African means that if a woman has her second child too soon after the first, the first - born taken from the breast too early may die.

WASTE AWAY

"The child's upper b o d y wastes away," an FAO expert said. "Its belly becomes extended as organs malfunction.

"The protein content of the blood drops, to half normal or less, and the blood becomes like water, escapes into the tissues and causes the legs to swell.

"If you find the child and feed it slowly, it will recover in six weeks, unless it is past the point of no return. Then the child is certain to die in a matter of days no matter what you do."

This week and next month, unless the FAO can organize the international help it needs, the children will sit in their huts and wait for death.

U. N.'S CON[illegible] IS WORRYING U. S.; KENNEDY MAY ACT

The N. Y. Times

Advisers Expected to Urge New Administration to Resolve Crisis Quickly

New York

DAYAL CALLED HOSTILE

Wed., 1-18-61

Reappraisal to End Trend Away From the West Is Weighed in Washington

p. 1

By WALLACE CARROLL

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17—The United States is becoming increasingly uneasy over the trend in the Congo and the performance of the United Nations there.

Now it seems certain that the Kennedy Administration, which assumes its responsibilities Friday, will be told by its political and military advisers that it must act quickly to redress a bad situation.

There is no inclination here to "go it alone" in the Congo. The permanent officials of the Government are still convinced that the United States and its allies must continue to work through the United Nations to give the Congolese a chance to develop their nation.

President-elect John F. Kennedy and all his principal advisers are committed to support the United Nations system.

New Study Desired

What has developed here, however, is a feeling that United Nations operations as they affect the Congo should be subjected to a cold, hard reappraisal.

In the opinion of some high officials, events in the Congo have inverted the adage, "He who pays the fiddler calls the tune." The United States is paying a good part of the United Nations bill in the Congo, they observe, but forces hostile to the West are having more and more influence on what the United Nations does and what it does not do.

These are some of the recent developments that have caused uneasiness in Washington:

¶President Joseph Kasavubu, Col. Joseph D. Mobutu, Chief of Staff of the Congolese National Army, and the Army-appointed governing commission of young intellectuals, have been losing ground, both in a political and military sense.

¶Some of the United Nations representatives and military units in the Congo seem from here to have been favoring this trend. In particular, Rajeshwar Dayal of India, the personal representative of Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold, is regarded as hostile to the Kasavubu Administration and to Western influence. Mr. Hammarskjold, it is felt here, has been under such heavy pressure from the Communist and Asian-African powers that he has been unable or unwilling to correct the situation.

¶ Forces supporting Patrice Lumumba, the imprisoned former Premier, have been gaining strength and extending their power by successful military operations. These forces have welcomed and enjoyed the support of the Communist powers both within the United Nations and in the Congo.

¶The United Arab Republic, possibly with the aid of the Soviet Union, is now reported to be sending military supplies by air to the Lumumba forces in Eastern Province. This could become even more serious if the Sudanese Government yielded to alleged pressure from these two countries and permitted supply planes from Egypt to refuel in Khartoum. p.2

Because of these developments, some of the leading diplomats here believe that the Kennedy Administration will immediately have to face these basic questions: New York

Can the United States and its allies afford to permit forces hostile to the West to take over the Congo? Assuming that the answer to this question is "no," what can the United States and its allies do to reverse the trend?

Until now, United States officials have been reluctant to express their feelings about Mr. Dayal. There can be little doubt, however, that they believe his usefulness in the Congo has long since come to an end.

For this reason, they regretted that President Kasavubu made a public demand for his recall. Mr. Hammarskjold, they believe, was bound to react, as he did yesterday, by giving public support to his subordinate.

On the military side, the growing strength of Mr. Lumumba's supporters in Eastern Province is being watched with particular concern.

Antoine Gizenga, Mr. Lumumba's lieutenant there, once took a "cram course" in Communist tactics in Prague, Czechoslovakia. He is believed to be receiving military and political advice from foreign experts.

These experts are said to move to and from Stanleyville, the capital of Eastern Province, in much the same way that the guards in professional football move in and out of the game carrying signals from the coach. Just who Mr. Gizenga's "coach" may be has not yet been clearly established.

Neither has the exact nature of the reported airlift from the United Arab Republic. The Egyptians have a number of Soviet four-engine planes that could be used to drop arms in Stanleyville. To do this on any large scale, they would apparently have to refuel in Khartoum.

Until a few days ago the Sudanese Government was understood to be refusing transit rights. If this should change, the United States would undoubtedly challenge this action, possibly within the United Nations.

Cuts Nursed By Lumumba In Jail Cell

The Montgomery Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.

JACOTVILLE, the Congo (AP) —Patrice Lumumba was locked up Wednesday in this province's most secure prison, nursing cuts and bruises from a severe beating by Katanga police. 1-19-61

The Katanga government of President Moise Tshombe, which seceded from the Congo during Lumumba's turbulent term as premier, announced he was brought to Katanga because the Thysville military camp in the Leopoldville area was not secure enough to prevent his escape.

Troops at Thysville rioted over pay last Friday and Lumumba was freed briefly during the confusion. p.1

POLITICAL CONTACTS

Apparently shaken by the incident, Congo President Joseph Kasavubu ordered him transferred to Katanga. Tshombe's government said Kasavubu issued the order because "the Thysville prison did not offer sufficient guarantees." Kasavubu and Tshombe have resumed political contacts since the president dismissed Lumumba as premier last September.

Swedish U. N. troops, following orders not to intervene in Congolese politics, did not stop the beating administered Lumumba and two political associates on their arrival from Leopoldville Tuesday.

Accompanying the deposed premier were Maurice Mpolo, youth minister in Lumumba's Cabinet, and Joseph Okito, vice president of the Senate. They were met by Katanga police and their European officers.

"It was sickening," one U. N. soldier said. "Lumumba and the other two were dragged off the plane. They had little freedom of

movement. Then the gendarmerie —African and white—surrounded them and the Africans assaulted them over a longish period. Lumumba and the other two fell to the ground where they were clubbed, hit in the face with rifle butts, and kicked and pummeled. The gendarmerie let them lie awhile and then resumed their beating."

Airport witnesses said Lumumba and his companions groaned as they were beaten but did not protest or beg for mercy.

After the beating, the three were thrown into a jeep, pushed down on the floor and sat on by four burly policemen. The jeep headed down the road toward Jacotville, 60 miles northwest of the Katanga capital of Elisabethville.

LUMUMBA FORCES INVADE KATANGA

1,500 Troops Are Welcomed by Balubas—Leopoldville in Protest to U. N.

By PAUL HOFMANN

Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, Jan. 9—Troops of the Congolese National Army supporting Patrice Lumumba, the imprisoned former Premier, have penetrated in strength into North Katanga.

They have apparently been welcomed by the Baluba tribesmen there who have rebelled against the secessionist Katanga regime of Moise Tshombe.

The United Nations command here received a report today from its Nigerian troops at Manono that invading Congolese soldiers had been sighted there. Manono is a tin-mining center about 400 miles north of Elisabethville, capital of Katanga.

According to unconfirmed information reaching here, 1,500 pro-Lumumba troops went from Oriental and Kivu Provinces to North Katanga.

[In New York, the United Nations Security Council was summoned to meet Thursday morning at the request of the Soviet Union, which accused Belgium of new aggression in the Congo.]

U. N. Gets Warning

Meanwhile, the Leopoldville Government warned the United Nations command in the Congo against giving aid and comfort to the "illegal" activities of pro-Lumumba "usurpers" in Oriental and Kivu Provinces. It also made a new attempt to collaborate with Mr. Tshombe.

With the invading troops in North Katanga are civilians who are said to make up the government of a new Congolese province to be known as Luluaba, after the region's main river. The head of the civilian group is Remy Mwamba, a 39-year-old Baluba leader who was Mr. Lumumba's former Minister of Justice.

Luluaba Province would be comprised of two-thirds of Katanga Province, including the regions of Kamina, Albertville and Kolwezi. Manono is designated as the capital of the new province.

Mr. Mwamba's group has until recently been operating in exile in Stanleyville, pro-Lumumba stronghold and capital of Oriental Province.

Note Sent to Dayal

The warning to the United Nations was contained in a memorandum from Justin Bomboko, President of the army-appointed governing commission of young intellectuals, to Rajeshwar Dayal of India. Mr. Dayal is Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold's special representative in the Congo.

Leopoldville contended that United Nations troops in Kivu had failed to prevent raids and kidnappings by pro-Lumumba forces. The memorandum implied that the pro-Lumumba troops had received United Nations aid. Mr. Bomboko pointed to the unauthorized Dec. 31 landing of a transport plane from the United Arab Republic at Lisala in Equator Province.

The United Nations has said the aircraft had flown supplies to the troops of the United Arab Republic in the United Nations force. Mr. Bomboko asserted today that the landing was "clandestine" and represented "foreign intervention of a military character."

The memorandum demanded "explanations" and said the Leopoldville Government's attitude toward the United Nations mission here would depend on

The New York Times Jan. 10, 1961

LUMUMBA FORCES ADVANCING: Troops have penetrated into the area (shaded) of Katanga that has been proclaimed a separate province to be known as Luluaba.

the conduct of the world organization's forces with regard to "the rebels operating in Oriental and Kivu Provinces."

Mr. Bomboko left for Paris today for what was described as a private visit. Col. Joseph D. Mobutu, Congo Army Chief of Staff and head of the interim military regime, has returned to Leopoldville from Kasai Province.

Appeals to Tshombe

A visit to Elisabethville by Colonel Mobutus personal adjutant, Major Jacques Pwati, was viewed as sign that the army regime was making another bid for agreement with Mr. Tshombe in the face of the advancing pro-Lumumba forces.

Mr. Tshombe said in Elisabethville that he had invited Colonel Mobutu to vacation in Katanga, but, that the Colonel had declined.

Also in Elisabethville is Albert Delvaux, an aide of President Joseph Kasavubu. Mr. Delvaux is trying to persuade Mr. Tshombe to take part in a conference of Congolese politicians scheduled to start Jan. 25. Mr. Tshombe, President of Katanga province, said last week that he would not attend the parley.

In Leopoldville, much speculation was aroused by reports that Mr. Tshombe had canceled a projected visit to the United States. His assertion that he had been denied a visa was said to be unfounded.

William Canup, United States Consul in Elisabethville, said Mr. Tshombe could be granted a visa at any time he applied for one.

In still another twist in the Congo's tangled political skein, the anti-Lumumba camp is attempting to enlist the cooperation of another secessionist region, South Kasai.

Joseph Ileo, who is scheduled to head the provisional government that is to replace the army regime, flew to Bakwanga, capital of South Kasai, for talks with Albert Kalonji, President of the province.

Mr. Kalonji is chief of the Baluba tribe in Kasai. The pro-Lumumba leaders of the Baluba in North Katanga are reported to have appealed to their tribal brethren in Kasai for a political eunion of the "great Baluba nation."

Such a movement could have international repercussions because there is a Baluba population in Angola, the Portuguese colony.

As for Mr. Lumumba, the army regime in Leopoldville announced today that an International Red Cross representative had visited Mr. Lumumba and his fellow prisoners in the military camp at Thysville, eighty-six miles southwest of here.

The army announcement said that Mr. Lumumba and the other prisoners had been found in a satisfactory state of health and that they had been allowed to send messages to their families.

A United Nations spokesman had no comment.

Bomboko Denounces U. N.

LEOPOLD, Jan. 9 (AP)—The Leopoldville Government formally denounced the United Nations today, charging failure to support it against seizures of power by pro-Lumumba rebels.

Justice Bomboko told the United Nations that any aid given to "usurpers" such as Antoine Gizenga was "incompatible with the role of the United Nations."

Mr. Gizenga, a Lumumba supporter, set up headquarters at Stanleyville last month and said he was the head of the Congo's only legal government.

Mr. Bomboko also complained about the rebel kidnapping of five provincial officials from Bukavu, capital of Kivu Province, and their detention in Stanleyville.

In addition he criticized the United Nations' attitude toward the troops of the Congolese National Army who made a sally into Kivu Province last week from Ruanda-Urundi. Mr. Bomboko said the United Nations should have regarded the rtoops as a force assigned to legitimate police duty rather than as foreign invaders.

SECURITY COUNCIL CALLED ON CONGO

Meeting Set for Thursday After Soviet Charges New Aggression by Belgium

By KATHLEEN TELTSCH

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. Jan. 9—The Security Council has been called to meet Thursday at 10:30 A. M. to take up the Congo crisis again.

The Council session, announced today, was called at the request of the Soviet Union, which has charged Belgium with committing "fresh acts of aggression against the Congo."

A Belgian spokesman termed the Soviet move a "nuisance procedure." However, Belgium is expected to ask to be heard as a interested party in the same way that Belgium participated during the Congo debates in the Council in December.

Hammarskjold in Africa

United Nations officials gave no indication whether Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold would fly back to New York to attend the new round of Council meetings. A press report from Capetown, South Africa, where Mr. Hammarskjold is discussing apartheid (race separation) policies, said he would not interrupt South African trip.

The Soviet Union accused Belgium of using Ruanda-Urundi as a staging area to which Congolese troops were airlifted for attacks on Kivu Province—stronghold of supporters of the deposed Congo Premier, Patrice Lumumba. Belgium administers Ruanda-Urundi as a trust territory under an agreement with the United Nations.

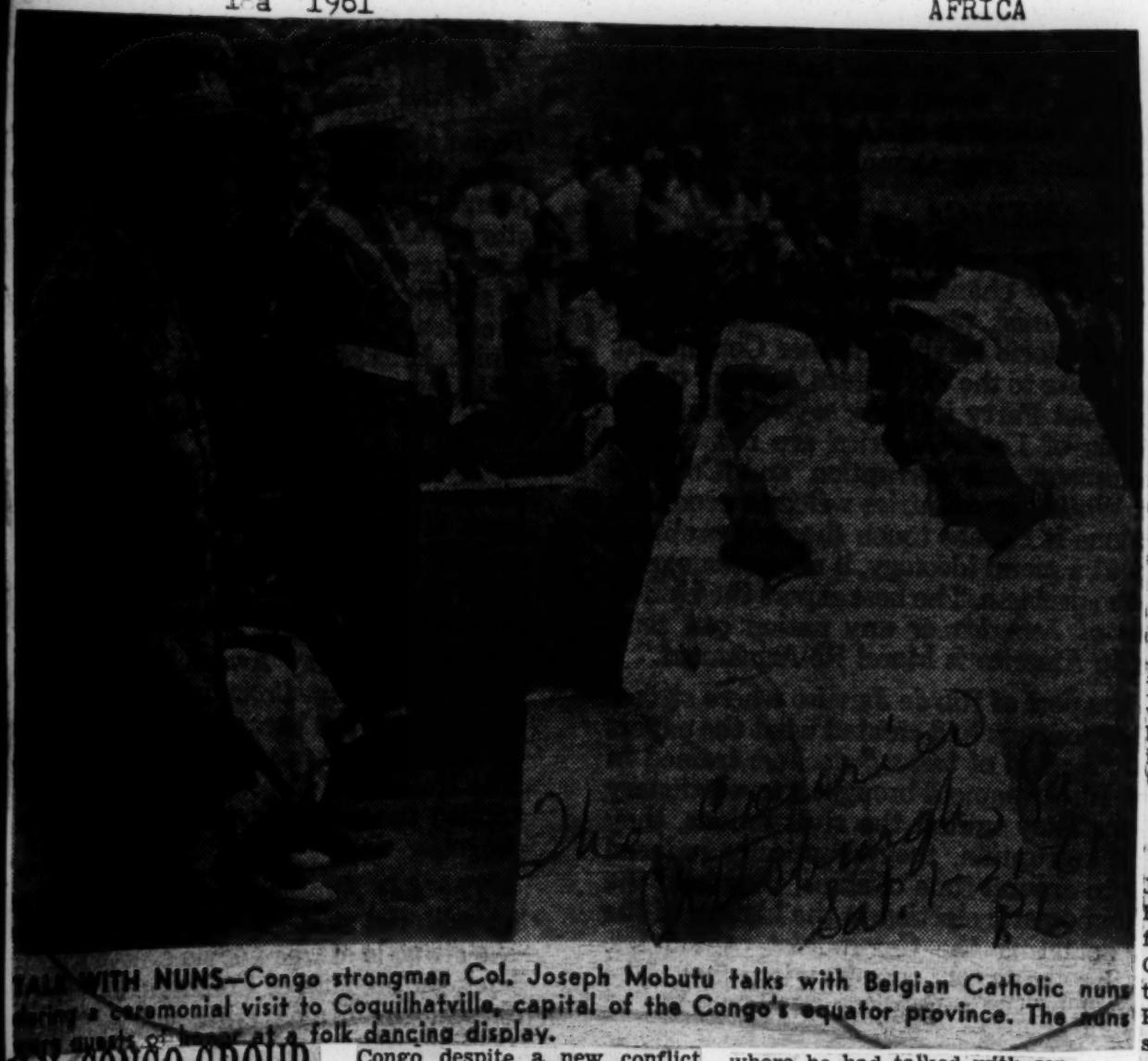
Mr. Hammarskjold twice rebuked Belgium last week for her involvement in facilitating the troop transfer across the border.

Strong Case Foreseen

Although the Council's last debate on the Congo was initiated by the Soviet Union, a number of observers here felt that this time Moscow had a stronger case to back its charges against Belgium.

In December, the Soviet Union, supported by some African and Asian states, had pressed its demand that Belgium get out of the Congo. However, the main attack was concentrated on demands for the release and restoration to power of Mr. Lumumba. A Soviet resolution covering both points failed to gain approval, but a Soviet veto also blocked Council action favored by the West.

In its new demand for a Council debate, the Soviet Union made no reference to Mr. Lumumba's status as a prisoner of the Congo Army headed by Col. Joseph D. Mobutu.



TALK WITH NUNS—Congo strongman Col. Joseph Mobutu talks with Belgian Catholic nuns during a ceremonial visit to Coquilhatville, capital of the Congo's equator province. The nuns were guests of honor at a folk dancing display.

U.N. CONGO GROUP TO SEE LUMUMBA

The N.Y. Times 1-16-61 P 2

11-Nation Conciliation Unit Planning Early Talks— Kivu Tension Grows

New York

By PAUL HOFMANN

Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, The Congo, Jan. 15—Members of the United Nations Conciliation Commission said today they planned early consultations with Patrice Lumumba, the imprisoned former Premier.

President Joseph Kasavubu has been informed of the plans and has made no objections, it was said.

The eleven-nation conciliation group appeared determined to continue its efforts to resolve the political dispute in the Congo despite a new conflict between Mr. Kasavubu's Government and United Nations headquarters here.

President Kasavubu, in a note yesterday, demanded that Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold recall his special representative in the Congo, Rajeshwar Dayal of India.

Accused of Partiality

The message charged the United Nations chief in the Congo with "inconscience and partiality." It said he was favoring Mr. Lumumba's supporters and permitting military activity by their "rebel bands."

Sources close to the United Nations command said "progress" had been made in contacts with leaders of the pro-Lumumba camp aimed at curbing the aggressiveness of their military formations.

Brig. Mengasha Iyassu of Ethiopia, chief of staff of the United Nations force in the Congo, flew to North Katanga from Stanleyville, capital of Oriental, or Eastern, Province, where he had talked with senior officers of the pro-Lumumba forces.

United Nations troops in North Katanga are being reinforced to stave off a civil war between the armed forces of the separatist provincial government and pro-Lumumba invaders.

Swedish Soldiers Hurt

Baluba tribesmen who back the invaders carried out another attack on a train at Bukama, injuring three soldiers of the Swedish United Nations escort.

After a visit to the town of Manono, the center of North Katanga's trouble area, Brigadio Iyassu is scheduled to proceed to Kivu Province, where the pro-Lumumba forces decreed "general mobilization" against an alleged invasion threat by Belgian troops in the neighboring Ruanda-Urundi trust territory. Border skirmishes continue over the weekend.

United Nations source denied the statement in Mr. Kasavubu's letter Mr. Hammarskjold that Cyprien Rwakabubu, Education Minister in the Kivu provincial government, had died of mistreatment in Stanleyville after pro-Lumumba raiders kidnapped him and other provincial officials. The sources asserted that Mr. Rwakabubu was ill with malaria in Stanleyville Hotel.

Kidnapping Is Cited

The failure of the United Nations forces to prevent the kidnapping Dec. 25 was cited by Mr. Kasavubu as an example of bias at the United Nations headquarters here. Mr. Dayal forwarded to Mr. Hammarskjold his comments on Mr. Kasavubu's charges, but declined to divulge them here.

Diplomats and United Nations aides were discussing Mr. Dayal's status after Mr. Kasavubu's step. Mr. Dayal has the personal rank of Ambassador. But it appeared controversial whether he needed accreditation by the Congolese Government in his capacity as United Nations chief here.

Six U. S. Missionaries Seized

USUMBURA, Ruanda-Urundi, Jan. 15 (AP)—Six American Baptist missionaries and their families have been arrested by Congolese troops while seeking to leave the Congo's rebel-held Kivu Province, white refugees said today.

Dr. R. H. Bothwell of the Baptist mission had arranged for evacuation of the party, totaling twenty-nine persons. The United Nations gave them a troop escort to a bridge opposite the frontier of Ruanda-Urundi, a Belgian trust territory.

But the refugees said the Congolese soldiers barred the way when the Americans arrived yesterday at the frontier bridge, leading over the Ruzizi River to the Ruanda town of Shangugu.

The six missionaries, their wives and seventeen children were reported put into Congolese army trucks and driven to Bukavu, the provincial capital now run by followers of Patrice Lumumba.

Their six station wagons and trucks, carrying their personal possessions, were driven away by the Congolese.

Peiping Aid in Congo Seen

Special to The New York Times.

CAIRO, Jan. 15—Communist China has promised to aid Lumumba supporters in the Congo, according to André Mendi, "Minister of State" in the Government the Lumumba group has set up at Stanleyville.

Mr. Mendi visited Peiping's Ambassador here and asked for food, medicines, arms and money. Later he said Peiping was ready to extend the aid needed.

FEB. 1961
CONGO

Belgian Embassy stoned—

Lumumbists try to prevent war against whites

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, Feb. 14—(AP)—Patrice Lumumba's followers in Stanleyville today appeared trying to stave off anti-white reprisals for the slaying of the deposed premier.

A UN spokesman reported that Gen. Victor Lundula, military commander of the Lumumbist forces, succeeded in dispersing a group of soldiers who gathered in a Stanleyville street last night and threatened action against Europeans.

It had been widely feared the Lumumbists would wreak vengeance on Belgians and Congolese political hostages in Oriental and Kivu provinces, where Lumumba's followers are firmly in control.

But the Stanleyville leaders pledged to continue their fight to gain control of all the Congo.

"THE NATIONAL struggle will continue," said President Jean Manzikala of Oriental Province in a statement prepared for broadcasting. "If one falls another will step in."

Manzikala called on Congolese in Stanleyville to refrain from violence against Europeans. "If some people act without scruples we must not follow them," he said. "This is a time for discipline."

A shouting mob of 500, armed with rocks and carrying banners denouncing Lumumba's slaying, attacked the Belgian Embassy in Moscow, Russia, and broke the glass front doors and windows before a dozen Soviet policemen intervened.

ABOUT 300 of the demonstrators were African and Asian students on Soviet-paid scholarships at Friendship University in Moscow, the others Soviet citizens who joined in the stone-throwing attack.

After the police intervention, the mob quieted down and the police kept others from joining the crowd.

THE ASSASSINATION of Lumumba left the leadership of the Congo's leftist forces in the hands of Communist-trained Antoine Gizenga, 41, who has set up a rump regime in Stanleyville, capital of Oriental Province 775 miles northeast of Leopoldville.

Backed by the Soviet Union and a strong segment of the Asian-African bloc, Gizenga has challenged the central government of President Joseph Kasavubu. His forces also have clashed with troops of secessionist Katanga Province.

Troops of the various Congo factions were reported on the move as Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold warned the UN Security Council that civil war was developing in the troubled nation.

Gizenga's spokesman at the United Nations, Thomas Kanza, reportedly told 21 friendly delegations that a three-pronged attack was being planned on Stanleyville from Leopoldville, Kasai and Katanga Provinces.

KATANGA TROOPS were reported advancing north in that province against pro-Lumumba Baluba tribesmen in an offensive launched Saturday. A communique said Baluba rebels had been driven from Bukama, a big town in Central Katanga, and that 300 Balubas had been taken prisoner in Luena, to the south.

In the northwest,, forces of Maj. Gen. Joseph Mobutu, the Leopoldville government's army chief, were converging on Oriental Province, apparently for a showdown with Gizenga.

The UN Congo force, under a mandate only to maintain order in the Congo, has tried to keep aloof from the political and tribal rivalries that have brought chaos to the 8-month-old republic.

But Hammarskjold ordered his aids in the Congo to continue a "full and impartial investigation" of the killing of Lumumba and two political associates in Katanga Province, reportedly by villagers after their escape from a farm house prison.

THE KATANGA government challenged the right of the UN to probe the affair and defiantly replied "prove it" to charges the trio was murdered by the government.

Katanga President Moise Tshombe, a bitter enemy of Lumumba who was handed the ex-premier as a prisoner Jan. 17 by Kasavubu, still refused to see the Ethiopian general assigned by the UN to investigate the massacre.

A UN spokesman in Elisabethville, capital of Katanga, said, "We are naturally worried about the consequences of the death of Lumumba and will continue with our efforts for an independent investigation into his death."

Katanga authorities said Lumumba had been buried in a secret grave "to prevent possible pilgrimages to the scene."

IN ANNOUNCING an $8000 reward would be paid to the village tribesmen who reportedly beat Lumumba and his two compatriots to death, the Katanga interior ministry said:

"These people have rid the Congo and the whole world of a problem."

But an ardent follower of Lumumba declared in Leopoldville, "this will mean blood. This will mean war."

A Radio Moscow commentator shouted: "The world will not forgive this bloody crime of the colonizers." He pinned the blame particularly on the Belgians, former rulers of the Congo whose nationals are still influential in secessionist Katanga.

SOME DIPLOMATS, though admittedly fearing the immediate consequences of Lumumba's assassination, suggested his removal might in the long run clear the air politically.

The goateed, 6-foot former postal clerk could rouse the nationalistic sprit of the masses, but it is doubtful that any of his lieutenants possess the flamboyancy to hold the allegiance of the millions of illiterate Congolese.

There is also a possibility that Gizenga might run into a challenge from other ambitious politicos anxious to take Lumumba's place.

Three potential rivals are Anicet Kashamura, information minister in Lumumba's cabinet who now controls most of Kivu Province; Cleophas Kamitatu, pro-Lumumba president of Leopoldville Province, and Bernard Salumu, the ex-premier's secretary now assigned to Cairo as representative of the Stanleyville regime.

LUMUMBA WAS an uncompromising advocate of a strong central government rather than the loose federation of powerful local governments favored by Kasavubu, Tshombe and some other Congo leaders.

Under the prodding of the United States and threat of UN political intervention, Kasavubu has made a gesture toward setting up a government under federated lines to include even Lumumbists.

Adlai E. Stevenson, chief U. S. delegate to the United Nations, made an appeal yesterday to the Security Council for calmness in the new situation that has arisen from the massacre.

While favoring an investigation, Stevenson said: "In the face of all that has happened in the Congo we hope that men of good will everywhere will join together in sober resolves not to seek revenge but to seek reconciliation."

Katanga Defies U.N. Or Anyone To Act Over Lumumba's Death

Slayers To Get $8,000 Reward

By The Associated Press

Elisabethville, Katanga, Feb. 13.—The Katanga Government Monday announced the death of Patrice Lumumba—and defied the United Nations or anyone else to do anything about it.

The office of President Moise Tshombe, archfoe of Lumumba, said that the deposed ex-Premier lies in an unmarked grave and that the village tribesmen who slew him are getting $8,000 as a reward for capture of criminals.

"These people have rid the Congo and the whole world of a problem," Tshombe's Interior Ministry said.

New Threat Appears

The announcement posed a new threat of civil war in the Congo, where illiterate millions may regard Lumumba as a martyr. It added another problem to the seemingly desperate role of the U. N. in efforts to bring peace to this 8-month-old country.

"This will mean blood," an ardent follower of Lumumba declared in Leopoldville, the Congo's capital. "This will mean war."

But little surprise was evident in Katanga. Some residents of this rich secessionist province, which Lumumba once sought to conquer, said, "Thank goodness he's dead."

Munongo Tells News

Tshombe's right-hand man, Interior Minister Godefroid Munongo, disclosed Lumumba's death.

He told newsmen that Lumumba and two aides—said to have fled with him from a farmhouse prison last Thursday night—were "massacred yesterday morning" by tribesmen of a village some distance from the point where their getaway car was found in southwest Katanga Saturday. He refused to name the village or say where the bodies were interred.

He agreed the tribesmen "maybe acted somewhat precipitously." But the killings were excusable, he said.

Story Close To Rumors

The official story conformed closely with weekend rumors here that the lanky, left-leaning nationalist agitator, 35, was doomed or already dead under circumstances that would never be fully explained.

Munongo apparently took note of that, telling reporters:

"I know that people will say this has been a plot and that the Katanga Government assassinated Lumumba. Such an accusation is inevitable—even if Lumumba had died of illness, old age, or natural causes.

"I will speak frankly: If people accuse us of killing Lumumba, I will reply: 'Prove it.'"

Cites Other Countries

Munongo declared the U. N. has no right "to take positions in this matter," and suggested it never worried about celebrated criminal cases in the United States, Communist killings in Hungary, the assassination of King Faisal in Iraq, and South American political executions.

"The U. N. . . . does not say a word when big powers are involved, but likes to enforce itself and its pretended authority when it is dealing with a small, feeble nation," Munongo said.

"The U. N. forgets some things, but likes to make a hypocritical clamor about individuals who are not worth worrying about."

Lumumba's mercurial reign as the first Premier of the independent Congo lasted little more than two months, during which he shifted views from East to West and back again. But he is remembered mainly for welcoming Soviet technicians, later banished.

Arrested By Mobutu

Deposed September 5 by President Joseph Kasavubu, he was subsequently arrested by strong man Col. Joseph Mobutu on a charge of inciting the Congolese Army to mutiny.

But even in jail his sputtering political star was a force to be reckoned with. His followers succeeded in winning back a third of the Congo's territory. And in his grave he may be a more dangerous threat to Central African stability than in the days of his Leopoldville dictatorship.

Lumumba's premiership was marked by civil warfare in which he used Soviet equipment and Communist moral support in a campaign against independence-minded Baluba rebels in Katanga and adjoining Kasai Province. Thousands died before the bloodshed was halted in a cease-fire enforced by troops of a 20,000-man U. N. Congo Command.

Says He Faced Sentence

Munongo told newsmen Monday that Lumumba was responsible for this slaughter and would have been sentenced to death if tried in a law court.

The two reported slain with him were Col. Maurice Mpolo, former Minister of Youth in Lumumba's Cabinet, and Joseph Okito, vice-president of the Congo Senate. All were described as victims of angry villagers supporting President Tshombe's regime.

Explains Refusal

All three were flown to Katanga Province for detention January 17 after President Kasavubu's Leopoldville regime decided they might escape from an army camp in that area. Katanga police beat them severely before hauling them away.

In refusing to pinpoint the spot of Lumumba's death, the Interior Minister explained:

"We do not want Africans of the tribe which killed Lumumba to be identified because they might be the subject of eventual reprisals by Lumumbaists.

"We cannot honestly blame these people because they have rid the Congo, and the whole world, of a problem which certain people have exaggerated and a problem which menaced the existence of humanity.

"This village will be given the total of 400,000 francs ($8,000) promised by the Katanga Cabinet for the capture of the three men, and I shall say no more about it."

Guard Under Arrest

The Interior Minister said the captain of the guard—a Belgian—who allowed Lumumba to escape is under arrest for negligence.

The Katanga story is that the three used a spike and firewood to break through a wall of the farmhouse — near Mutshatsa, 220 miles west of Elisabethville — and flee in a black car.

Questioned by newsmen, Munongo said that if the U. N. had not intervened, Lumumba would have been properly tried and sentenced.

"We are not worried about the consequences of Lumumba's death," he said. "We did what we think was right.

"Traitors in England and the United States are executed."

KATANGA REFUSES TO HELP U.N. TEAM HUNTING LUMUMBA

General Sent to Seek Trace of Congo's Ex-Premier Is Rebuffed by Tshombe

SEARCH WILL CONTINUE

Security Council to Convene Today but Is Expected to Postpone Any Action

By PAUL HOFMANN

Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, Feb. 12—President Moise Tshombe of Katanga rebuffed today United Nations investigators who sought his cooperation in an effort to establish the circumstances of Patrice Lumumba's disappearance.

The whereabouts of the deposed Premier, who was reported by the Katanga regime to have escaped from prison Thursday night, was still unknown today. Fears deepened that he might have met death.

[Mr. Tshombe explained his stand on the investigation by saying that the reported escape was "solely an internal Katanga matter," Reuters reported.

[The United Nations Security Council is to meet Monday on the Congo situation, but is expected to defer action.]

Note Sent to Tshombe

Brig. Iyassu Mengasha of Ethiopia, Chief of Staff of the United Nations force in the Congo, left for Elisabethville to start an inquiry there and in the area northwest of the provincial capital where Mr. Lumumba supposedly vanished.

The inquiry followed an official request for information presented to Moise Tshombe, head of the secessionist Katanga regime, on behalf of Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold yesterday. Mr. Hammarskjold's message was conveyed by Ian Berendsen of New Zealand, United Nations representative in Elisabethville.

Brigadier Mengasha reported that Mr. Tshombe had refused to receive him on his arrival in Elisabethville.

Another note was sent to Mr. Tshombe today by Rajeshwar Dayal of India, United Nations chief in the Congo, protesting against what was termed "elements of genocide" in current military operations by Katanga forces against Baluba tribesmen.

Police Aides in Party

Brigadier Mengasha was accompanied to Katanga by two United Nations police experts. One of them was Charles Knecht of the Geneva police, who is an adviser to the United Nations operation here, and the other was an unidentified Canadian.

United Nations officials said Brigadier Mengasha and his aides were under instructions to function with or without the assistance of the Katanga authorities.

In Leopoldville, a United Nations spokesman voiced "anxiety and concern" over the Congo situation for the second consecutive day. He suggested that there might be repercussions from Mr. Lumumba's disappearance and noted movements of Congolese military factions in various parts of the country.

He referred to a troop transport being sent up the Congo River on orders from Maj. Gen. Joseph Mobutu, commander of the Congolese National Army. United Nations officials said pro-Lumumba troops in "not very significant numbers" were being moved to the frontier between Equator and Eastern provinces in what looked like an attempt to halt a possible invasion by General Mobutu's forces.

2 Towns Reported Seized

The spokesman expressed alarm also over statements by Katanga's armed forces that they had launched an "offensive" against "rebels" in provinces to the north. The Balubas there oppose the Tshombe regime and aided an invasion early this year by pro-Lumumba troops.

The United Nations command said its forces in north Katanga were "extremely thin."

The Katanga regime said that in view of the inability of the United Nations force to maintain law and order in the area, it had started a "concentrated action" of four battalions and supporting units.

The government said its forces had occupied the town of Mukulakulu and the mining center of Luena, both on the Elisabethville-Kamina railroad more than 200 miles northwest of the provincial capital. The troops were reported to be advancing on Kamina, a United Nations air base surrounded by Baluba villages.

The Katanga forces reported they had disarmed many Baluba tribesmen, seizing large quantities of weapons and ammunition. The Balubas were reported to have suffered heavy casualties. The Katanga radio said the government forces lost an officer and a soldier.

According to information of "genocidal" warfare — the reaching United Nations offi- out of entire cials, the Katanga forcesgroups. burned Baluba vilages. Mr. Dayal's protest note cited these reports in urging abandonment

KATANGA REPORTS LUMUMBA ESCAPE; CONGO IS ALARMED

The New York Times

ESCAPES: Patrice Lumumba, ex-Premier of Congo.

DEATH IS FEARED

Hunt for Ex-Premier Fails—U. N. Group Questions Report

By PAUL HOFMANN
Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, Feb. 10— The official radio of secessionist Katanga Province announced today that Patrice Lumumba, the deposed Congo Premier, and two fellow prisoners fled last night while being transferred from one secret place of confinement to another.

The report of the escape caused apprehension here and led to speculation that Mr. Lumumba's life might be in danger or that he might already be dead.

The Katanga radio said the men were heading for Manono, a town in the northern part of the province where pro-Lumumba forces are in control.

The fugitives were reported to be traveling in an automobile with gasoline for only about 75 miles in the tank. Manono is 320 miles north of Jadotville, where Mr. Lumumba and the two other men had presumably been held.

Katanga's armed forces were alerted to comb a wide area to recapture the escaped men. Spotter planes were said to be participating in the search.

Ex-Officials With Lumumba

The two prisoners with Mr. Lumumba were identified as Maurice Mpolo, who was Minister of Youth in Mr. Lumumba's Government, and Joseph Okito, vice president of the Senate. Both men were with Mr. Lumumba when he was arrested Dec. 1, five days after the ousted Premier disappeared from his guarded residence in Leopoldville.

Godefroy Munongo, Katanga's Minister of Interior, informed Ian Berendsen of New Zealand, the United Nations representative in Elisabethville, of Mr. Lumumba's escape.

Earlier, a United Nations spokesman repeated a statement made yesterday that the whereabouts of Mr. Lumumba were unknown and that the United Nations command was unable to say whether he was alive or dead.

The statement was elicited by persistent rumors during the last few days that Mr. Lumumba and his fellow prisoners had died in prison.

The three men were transferred to Katanga Jan. 17 from a military prison in Thysville, a garrison town near here that was no longer considered safe after an army mutiny there four days earlier.

United Nations personnel witnessing their arrival at Elisabethville Airport reported that Mr. Lumumba and his two followers had been severly beaten by Katanga gendarmes before being taken to an unidentified prison. Later it was announced that the three men were being held in the Belgian-built Buluo penitentiary near Jadotville.

When the eleven-nation United Nations Conciliation Commission visited Elisabethville a few days after Mr. Lumumba's transfer, it asked to see the former Premier but the request was not granted.

Moise Tshombe, President of Katanga, sent word that Mr. Lumumba was not his prisoner but was under his custody on behalf of President Joseph Kasavubu of the Congo.

After its return to Leopoldville, the Conciliation Commission obtained a promise from Mr. Kasavubu that it would be able to visit Mr. Lumumba, but no arrangements were made to implement this authorization.

'Cover-Up Story' Feared

Alex Quaison-Sackey, Ghana's representative on the commission, expressed fear today that Mr. Lumumba had been killed and that the report of his escape was a "cover-up story."

The Ghanaian warned, "If Lumumba has been shot, there won't be peace in the Congo for twenty years to come."

Mr. Quaison-Sackey said he was convinced that Mr. Tshombe could not produce Mr. Lumumba because of his bad physical condition. The Ghanaian said it was extremely unlikely that a prisoner of the former Premier's importance could escape the surveillance of the well organized Katanga police.

United Nations officials also privately cast doubt on the version supplied by the Katanga radio. However, these officials emphasized that they had no conclusive evidence one way or the other.

Cleophas Kamitatu, pro-Lumumba President of Leopoldville Province, declared here tonight that he was convinced that Mr. Lumuba had been killed. Mr. Kamitatu voiced fear that the danger of civil war had increased as a result.

Diplomats Worried

Diplomats here showed concern over Europeans in Eastern Province and other regions dominated by Mr. Lumumba's lieutenants. A new wave of anti-white violence was predicted if the rumors of Mr. Lumumba's death proved to be true.

Many persons here believed, however, that Mr. Lumumba, with his proverbial resourcefulness, had indeed outwitted his guardians and would reach Manono and ultimately Stanleyville, capital of Eastern Province and the stronghold of his movement.

As always when Mr. Lumumba is reported at large, passenger traffic on the Congo River ferry linking Leopoldville with Brazzaville, capital of the former French Congo across the river, was noticeably heavy. The Congolese and Europeans who "went across the river" today were believed to include some who have reason to fear Mr. Lumumba and his supporters.

The new Provisional Government of Joseph Ileo sent a delegation to Elisabethville today to offer Mr. Tshombe the post of Deputy Premier. The delegation also was to negotiate with Mr. Tshombe for holding a national round-table conference in Elisabethville later this month. Preliminary talks for the conference aimed at elaborating constitutional reforms are under way here.

Lumumba Reported in Bukavu

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Feb. 10 (Reuters)—The official Yugoslav newspaper Borba reported tonight that Patrice Lumumba had reached Bukavu, in Kivu Province, after his escape from Katanga.

The New York Times Feb. 11, 1961

THE FUGITIVE'S TRAIL: Patrice Lumumba was said to have escaped from Jadotville (1) and to be on his way by auto to Manono (2).

U. N. Chief Urged to Act

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. Feb. 10—Ten members of the United Nations asked Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold today to take "all possible steps" to determine the fate of Mr Lumumba.

The ten, members of the Asian and African group and Yugoslavia, expressed the fear that Mr. Lumumba might have been killed.

The request, in a letter circulated this afternoon, was signed by Ceylon, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Mali, Morocco, the United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia and Libya.

Mr. Hammarskjold replied that even before receiving the letter he had issued instructions to his representatives in the Congo to seek whatever information might be available.

A United States spokesman said this evening that Washington would "deplore" any misadventure involving Mr. Lumumba.

Diplomatic sources commented that Mr. Lumumba's disappearance was sure to disrupt the Security Council discussion on the Congo crisis.

SENATE PRESIDENT JOSEPH ILEO NAMED PREMIER

CONGO

FEB.1961

Politicians Win Power in Congo

The Washington Post

Six Posts Open

In naming the Cabinet, Kasavubu left open six posts—including the vital Defense Ministry—for opponents of Leopoldville in hopes they would rally to the central government.

The offer applies to President Moise Tshombé's secessionist regime in Katanga Province, and the pro-Lumumba rebels who control the northeastern section of the country with Communist help. They would have to agree to support the Leopoldville government.

Ileo was first named Premier last September after Kasavubu fired Lumumba, but he was suspended from office along with other politicians when Mobutu seized control. At that time the United States endorsed Ileo.

[A State Department spokesman in Washington said the formation of the new Ileo Government "sounds like an encouraging first result" of the political consultations going on in Leopoldville.]

At the time the new government was announced, Mobutu was sailing up the Congo River with 500 soldiers for what is believed planned as a military showdown with the pro-Lumumba rebels in Oriental Province. But there seemed every indication the new administration would enjoy the blessing of Mobutu and the army.

Reaction to Reports

Kasavubu's proclamation followed days of frantic political activity resulting from Washington reports that American foreign policy is veering toward a reconciliation with Lumumba as an essential political element in the Congo and toward disarming Congolese troops, a program originally suggested by U. N. Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold. The reports produced hostile reaction in the Congolese press, and Mobutu said he would never allow his army to be disarmed.

By presenting a Cabinet of elected representatives, Kasavubu clearly hoped to fend off criticism that his regime rested on military force backed by Western support.

Parliament was closed when the politicians were suspended last September. Mobutu, acting with Kasavubu's approval, said at the time that democratic processes would be restored when the politicians showed themselves capable of of politicians to agree on a reaching agreement.

"Now the political situation is considerably clearer and healthier," Kasavubu said, "and it is time for the country's political leaders to resume their rightful roles."

The President also promised: "As soon as possible we will reopen Parliament and a regular government will be presented."

Presumably the recall of Parliament will have to await the outcome of the round-table conference—a meeting new constitution, possibly one giving more local autonomy to the Congo's feuding provinces.

Top men in the new Government besides Ileo are Jean Bolikango and Justin Bomboko.

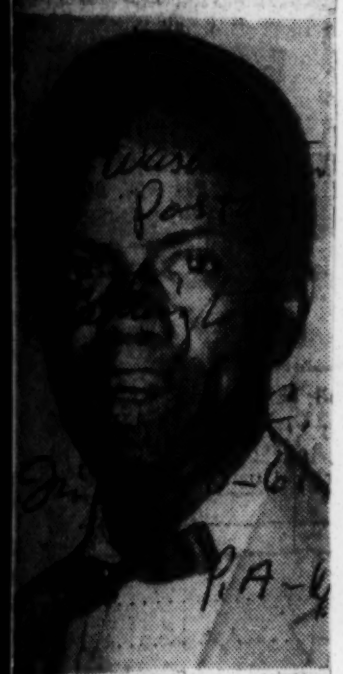
Bolikango, a leader of the Bangala tribe and a staunch opponent of Lumumba, becomes Deputy Premier and Minister of Information.

Bomboko, who has so far survived every change of administration since the Congo became independent, remains Foreign Minister.

Another deputy premiership was reserved for a representative from Katanga—and clearly the hope was that Tshombé himself would accept it.

Besides Bomboko, six of the new ministers held office in the old Lumumba Government. But there was only one representative of Lumumba's own National Congelese Movement, the biggest single party in Parliament.

Some of the retiring commissioners were named to assist the new ministers. The others were sent back to finish their studies.



Associated Press

JOSEPH ILEO
...Kasavubu's choice

ILEO IS NAMED CONGO PREMIER

The Times-Picayune

New Rule Is Set Up to Block Lumumba Deal

New Orleans, La.

By PATRICK MASSEY

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo (AP) —The Congo's government was handed back to the politicians Thursday in a move to head off American overtures for a new deal with Patrice Lumumba.

President Joseph Kasavubu formally dismantled the College of Commissioners — the group of university graduates installed by Gen. Joseph Mobutu to run the country last September — and proclaimed a provisional government of parliamentarians. It will serve until Parliament can be summoned, but this may not be for some time.

POTENTIAL CONCILIATION

The new premier is Senate President Joseph Ileo, a soft-spoken, slightly built man of 39. A firm opponent of Lumumba, Ileo nevertheless offered the deposed premier a place in the government once before in a bid to unite the Congo's warring factions.

He now finds himself again as a potential conciliator. In naming the cabinet, Kasavubu left open six posts—including the vital Defense Ministry — for opponents of Leopoldville in hopes they would rally to the central government.'

The offer applies to President Moise Tshombe's secessionist regime in Katanga Province, and the pro-Lumumba rebels who control the northeastern section of the country with Communist help. They would have to agree to support the Leopoldville government.

'ENCOURAGING'—U.S.

Ileo was first named premier last September after Kasavubu fired Lumumba, but he was suspended from office along with other politicians when Mobutu seized control. At that time the United States endorsed Ileo.

(A State Department spokesman in Washington termed formation of the new Ileo government "encouraging.")

At the time the government was announced, Mobutu was sailing up the Congo River with 500 soldiers for what is believed planned as a military showdown with the pro-Lumumba rebels of Oriental Province. But there seemed every indication the new administration would enjoy the blessing of Mobutu and the army.

Kasavubu's proclamation followed days of frantic political activity resulting from Washington reports that American foreign policy is veering toward a reconciliation with Lumumba as an essential political element in the Congo and the disarming of Congolese troops, a program originally suggested by U.N. Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold. The reports produced hostile reaction in the Congolese press, and Mobutu said he would never allow his army to be disarmed.

'RIGHT TO DECIDE'

In his announcement Kasavubu said: "The Congolese people, jealous of their sovereignty, cannot tolerate any supervision of whatever kind it may be. The Congo is an independent country and has the right to decide its own sovereign destiny."

By presenting a cabinet of elected representatives, Kasavubu clearly hoped to fend off criticism that his regime rested on military force backed by Western support.

Reds End Recognition Of Hammarskjold, Call On U.N. to Quit Congo

Riots Attack Belgium In Russia, Cairo, India

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta Dai

By the Associated Press

The Soviet Union's cold war on U.N. Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold and the Communist drive for power in Africa took on a fiery cast Tuesday with the death of the Congo's Patrice Lumumba.

Wedl 2-15-61

In an angry reaction to the slaying of the Congo ex-premier, Moscow withdrew its recognition of Hammarskjold as a U.N. official in an effort to force his eventual resignation and a reorganization of the U.N. structure to suit Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev.

P, 1

CALLED ORGANIZER

Asserting Hammarskjold was the accessory to and organizer of Lumumba's assassination, the Soviet Union further demanded disarmament of all but pro-Lumumba Congolese soldiers, withdrawal of U.N. troops from the Congo within 30 days, ouster of all Belgians from their former colony, and the arrest of the pro-Western President Moise Tshombe of Katanga Province and Congo army chief Gen. Joseph Mobutu.

While pro-Lumumba demonstrations and disorders erupted on both sides of the Iron Curtain, from Moscow to London and New Delhi to Cairo, leading Western governments promptly took up the challenge of the attack on Hammarskjold.

REAFFIRMS STAND

"The United States supports the secretary-general and I am happy to reaffirm that position here," said Ambassador Adlai E. Stevenson, U.S. chief delegate at the United Nations.

The British Foreign Office, in a stiff statement, declared the Russians were trying to exploit the Lumumba death for the purpose of replacing the central Congo government in Leopoldville with a Soviet-heeling regime.

An Italian Foreign Ministery official voiced the same idea.

It was obvious the Russians had kicked up a powerful and world-wide reaction in their apparent efforts to rally Congolese and Asian-African opinion behind their drive in the Congo.

President Gamal Abdel Nasser's United Arab Republic promptly announced its recognition of the Lumumbist regime of Antoine Gizenga in Stanleyville.

Czechoslovakia chimed in with a demand for the resignation of Hammarskjold.

A mob from Moscow's People's Friendship University—where African, Asian and other foreign students get an all-expense-paid education—surged through the streets, battered in the windows of the Belgian Embassy and tore up the ambassador's automobile.

RIOTING BREAKS OUT

1.10

Other demonstrations broke out in Cairo, London, New Delhi, Belgrade, Vienna, Khartoum, Tel Aviv, Colombo and several cities in Bulgaria and Hungary. Belgian embassies were the targets of most of the demonstrators in capitals.

Atlanta Dai

In Belgrade, 11 Yugoslav militiamen were injured trying to turn back a march by demonstrators who broke into the Belgian Embassy and advanced to the second floor, wrecking furniture.

The Soviet Union charged that "Belgian colonialists" above all were responsible for the death of Lumumba.

Wedl 2-15-61

NOT RESPONSIBLE

Belgian Foreign Minister Pierre Wigny repeated that Belgium had nothing to do with the arrest of Lumumba last December and his subsequent death.

The Katanga government, to which Lumumba was transferred for safekeeping last month, announced Monday that Lumumba and two of his chief aides were massacred by tribal villagers while trying to escape.

Katanga President Moishe Tshombe declared Tuesday he was not worried about the world reaction and "I couldn't give a damn" for a possible U.N. investigation.

HEAVY GUNS

Since last September, when Khrushchev appeared before the U.N. General Assembly in New York, the Soviet Union has been gunning heavily for Hammarskjold. Khrushchev at that time demanded Hammarskjold's replacement by a three-man secretariat divided on Western, Eastern and neutralist lines.

Hammarskjold, in an effort to steer between clashing ambitions in the Congo, decreed a policy of neutrality in the young country's raw politics. The U.N. Congo command has been criticised by first one side and then the other. Khrushchev declared his cold war on the secretary-general for not upholding Lumumba after he was dismissed as premier by President Joseph Kasavubu.

SAME POSITION

Now Hammarskjold is in much the same position as the former secretary general, Trygve Lie, who was boycotted by the Soviet Union because a U.N. force was sent to Korea in 1950 to oppose Communist aggression. Lie resigned in 1953.

The attack on the Belgian Embassy, which wrecked the front of the building, was a riotous demonstration of an ostensibly spontaneous type that occurs in Moscow only by police tolerance.

About 300 African, Asian and Latin-American students started it with a two-mile march to the embassy. Russians fell in and about 6,000 persons, including columns of factory workers, were on hand

BACKS DAG
Adlai Stevenson

when mounted police finally rode in and broke it up.

Howling youths smashed the glass doors and windows with showers of stone and coal. They spotted the walls with green and purple ink.

TOLD TO GET OUT

"Imperialist killers, get out of Africa," they called to Belgian Embassy staff members standing watch beside the shattered doors.

A handful of Africans wrenched away and made off with the Belgian royal coat of arms and the green and yellow sign that said "Ambassade de Belgique."

Demonstrators wrecked the car of Belgian Ambassador Hippolyte Cools, tearing it completely apart.

Posters denouncing "the imperialist killers" in various languages were planted atop the metal fence in front of the embassy.

An English-language sign carried by one demonstrator said: "Lumumba dead, not forever. He will live among us forever."

Lumumba Killed, Katanga Reveals

Jackson Daily News
Jackson, Miss.
Mon. 2-13-61

Official Announcement Claims Slain Last Night By Villagers

BULLETIN

(ELIZABETHVILLE, Katanga)—(AP)—The Katanga government announced today that Patrice Lumumba is dead.

The announcement was made by the Katanga interior minister.

He said African villagers "massacred" the deposed Congo and his 2 lieutenants, Maurice Mpolo and Joseph Okito last night.

ELISABETHVILLE, the Congo (AP)—Search parties today were reported on the way to an area of southwest Katanga Province where the provincial government said deposed Premier Patrice Lumumba is believed hiding.

Interior Minister Godefroid Munongo and several other Cabinet ministers left Elisabethville today to join in the search for Lumumba, it was announced. The government said Lumumba escaped early Friday with two political associates from a farmhouse 220 miles west of Elisabethville where they were being held under guard.

Interior Secretary Jean Tignee said 10 independent reports from African residents living in one part of southwest Kantanga seemed to pin down Lumumba's hiding place to one certain spot. He said about 100 police and provincial troops have been thrown into the search and two helicopters and two spotter planes were helping.

Foreign diplomats continued t speculate that Lumumba and hi two associates had been murdere and that the escape story was propaganda cover to pave the wa for a later announcement that th trio had been killed resisting a rest.

Katanga President Mois Tshombe insisted that it was "genuine escape" and refused t cooperate with a U.N. investiga tion into Lumumba's disappea ance. He said the fate of the fo mer Congolese premier is a pure internal affair.

U.N. Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold sent Brig. Gen. Mengasha Hyassu of Ethiopia, the U.N. Congo command chief of staff, to Elisabethville Sunday to investigate the fate of Lumumba and his missing fellow prisoners, Maurice Mpolo and Joseph Okito. Tshombe refused to see the U.N. general.

The wreckage of the car in which the three were supposed to have escaped was found 45 miles north of the farmhouse from which they reportedly escaped.

Tshombe said he was awaiting a full report on Lumumba's disappearance from his own investigators.

LUMUMBA SLAIN UPON KATANGA ARRIVAL, BELIEF

Dem. Orleans La.

Story Held Most Popular One in Elisabethville

DURBAN, South Africa (AP) — The Sunday Tribune says proof is lacking, but the most favored story in Elisabethville is that Patrice Lumumba was slain the night of Jan. 17 when he arrived at that Katanga capital as a battered prisoner.

"The hunt for Congo ex-Premier Lumumba is officially still on," the Tribune said Sunday in an Elisabethville dispatch, "with spotter planes and helicopters scouring the area and roadblocks flung across all exit routes.

"But here in Elisabethville everyone smiles knowingly when the escape is mentioned. The most favored story says Lumumba, battered and bedraggled, was shot the same night he was flown blindfolded into Elisabethville.

"The elaborate farce of his imprisonment was maintained, the knowing ones say, so his body could 'be found officially' just a

Katanga's president refuses to see Ethiopian general assigned to probe disappearance of Lumumba, U.N. headquarters says in Leopoldville. Story in Sec. 1, Page 4.

few hours before the United Nation meets in New York to vote on whether all political prisoners in the Congo should be freed.

"President Moise Tshombe of Katanga, so the story goes, will refuse to say where Lumumba's body was found for fear of laying the tribesmen in that area open to reprisals later from pro-Lumumbists. All Tshombe will show, sources here maintain, will be photographs of the dead Lumumba and his coprisoners. It is hinted that the bodies will bear marks of burning, but will nevertheless still be recognizable.

"However, it must be emphasized that nobody has any reliable information on whether Lumumba really escaped or whether it is all just a political fabrication."

The Katanga government has officially denied its announcement of the escape Friday was manufactured to cover up an assassination plot. It said Lumumba and two associates flown to Katanga by the central Kongo government for safekeeping — Senate Vice President Joseph Okito and former Youth Minister Maurice Mpolo—escaped by car from a farmhouse prison. It hinted that U. N. Moroccan troops were involved.

All three men were severely beaten by Katanga police when they arrived at Elisabethville from imprisonment at the Congo army camp in Thysville. The transfer was arranged by President Joseph Kasavubu's Leopoldville regime.

Belgian Embassy Hit by Pro-Lumumbans

CAIRO, Egypt (AP) — Belgian ambassador Maurice Iweins Deeckhouette and his wife narrowly escaped injury when a mob of pro-Lumumba African students hurled heavy stones through windows of the ambassador's office.

About 300 pro-Lumumba African students attacked the embassy with stones and overturned a sentry box in apparent protest against the rumored death of ex-Premier Patrice Lumumba of the Congo in Katanga.

FEB.1961
CONGO
EX-PREMIER LUMUMBA

Congo Braced For Blood Bath As Katanga Denies Lumumba Murder; How Three Died Remains Mystery

Kennedy "Shocked," Adlai Calls For Reconciliation

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta Ga

By RAY MOLONEY
(United Press International)

ELISABETHVILLE, The Congo (UPI) — The Katanga provincial government Monday reported that deposed Premier Patrice Lumumba was slain by tribesmen and buried in a secret grave. It dared anyone to prove "assassination" and the stage was set for a new Congo bloodbath.

Belgian officials warned there would be a "night of the long knives" and reprisal executions of prisoners held by pro - Lumumba factions in Oriental and Ilvu Provinces. An estimated 300 prisoners, including at least eight whites, are believed held by pro - lumumba forces in Stanleyville, capital of Oriental.

The official announcement by Katanga Interior Minister Godefroid Munongo that Lumumba, 35, and two companions were killed Sunday ended a four - day mystery that began with the Katanga announcement that the three men had escaped jail Thursday night.

How they were slain was not revealed. But Munongo said a physician viewed the bodies.

Katanga President Moise Tshombe and his aides denied charges that it staged the jailbreak as a cover-up to hide murder.

To charges that the Katanga regime had killed Lumumba along with his former sports minister Maurice Mpolo and deputy senate speaker Joseph Okito, the Katanga government said: "Prove it."

At the United Nations in New York, the Soviet Union blamed Belgium, the allies and U. N. Secretary — General Dag Hammarskjold for the "murder" of the 35 year -old pro-Communist Lumumba.

U. N. Ambassador Adlai Stevenson urged "not revenge but reconciliation." Observers said this was unlikely.

The announcement of Lumumba's death sent a tremor of fear through the white community of the Congo.

"God help the Belgian people and other Europeans in Kivu and Oriental provinces," a senior Belgian diplomat said in Elizabethville. "Now is the time for the night of the long knives against them."

Antonine Gizenga, Lumumba's deputy premier and leader of the Lumumba stronghold in Stanleyville, has threatened an eye for an eye. The 500 Europeans in Stanleyville have been terrorized for months.

Government leaders, Gilbert Pongo and Alphonso Songolo, are among the Congolese prisoners of Gizenga.

The end of a turbulent life as beer salesman, civil servant, convicted embezzler he said he was framed and political spellbinder came for Lumumba in the jungle 27 miles from Mungalunga, the settlement where he had been held with Mpolo and Okito in a one-com shack.

BODIES IMMEDIATELY BURIED

Interior Minister Munongo said natives taking part in the manhunt for them killed the three men because they feared they were armed.

"Their bodies have been buried immediately at a place we do not wish to reeval," Munongo told newsmen. "We do not want eventual pilgrimages to the scene."

Lumumba's widow, under guard in Leopoldville, was informed of her husband's death. They had several children, three of whom attend school in Cairo, Egypt.

Munongo refused to name the tribesmen involved for fear of reprisal by Lumumbists.

But the villagers will get an $8,000 bounty for the dead -or-alive capture, Munongo said.

He agreed the tribesmen "maybe acted somewhat precipitously." But the killings were "excusable," he said.

He accused Lumumba of being a "criminal on political grounds" who was responsible for bloodshed in the Congo.

"I know that people will say this has been a plot and that we ourselves have assassinated Lumumba," Munongo said.

"Such an accusation is inevitable even if Lumumba had died of illness, of old age, or other natural causes in Katanga.

"... I will speak to you frankly. They have accused us of assassinating him. I reply: 'Prove it.'"

REJECTS U. N. RIGHT

He rejected, as President Tshombe had, any right of the United Nations to intervene.

He compared the Lumumba death to the cases of Sacco and Vanzetti, Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and Caryl Chessman in the United States.

In these cases he said, the United States ignored appeals for clemency and executed the criminals.

As far as Munongo was concerned, Lumumba was guilty although he said he would have preferred him to have been tried in court.

Munongo said Katanga could not "reproach" the villagers who killed Lumumba.

He said they "freed the Congo, Africa, and the world of a problem .... which menaced the existence of humanity."

At the site of the alleged jailbreak in Mungalunga, 340 miles from Elizabethville, Belgian Capt. Julien Gat said Lumumba, Mpolo and Okito escaped by carving through the soft sandstone wall of the shack with a piece of iron.

He said they used tree limbs as clubs to knock two native guards unconscious, then fled in a Ford sedan which they wrecked at a dead end on a dirt road 27 miles away.

FOUND TWO RIFLES

Although the Lumumba's killers were said to have feared the three escapees were armed, the Katanga regime reported Saturday that the two rifles they allegedly fled with had been found near the wrecked car.

The news of Lumumba's death spread like wildfire through the bush country.

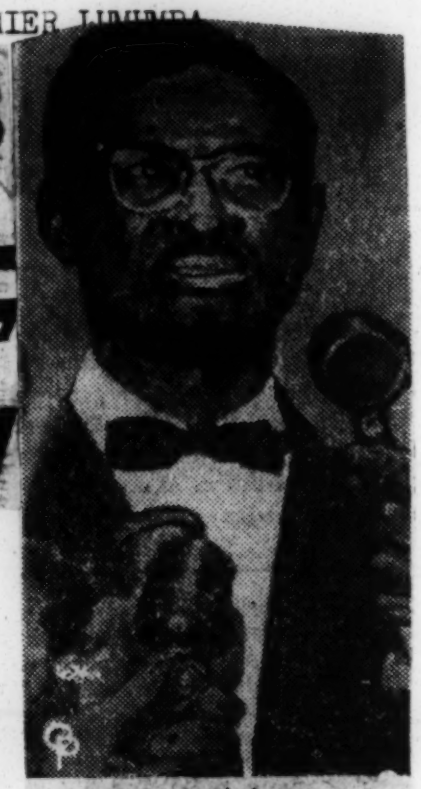
Lumumba led the Congolese national movement, largest political faction in the sprawling country. He had the support of the Soviet Union, the United Arab Republic and a number of such "neutral" states as Ghana and Guinea.

He was either loved or hated in the Congo. He visited President Eisenhower at the White House in Washington last summer. He got drunk in a pubcrawl one night early last fall in Leopoldville.

He sent letters to the United Nations while under house arrest last November. He had been beaten publicly twice since Congolese President Joseph Kasavubu, Katanga President Tshombe and Congolese army strongman Maj. Gen. Joseph Mobutu had seized him Dec. 2.

While in captivity, his backers extended their sphere of control, reaching from Stanleyville into Kivu, Kasai Province and North Katanga.

Dead, he remained a symbol to his supporters and a threat to his enemies.



PATRICE LUMUMBA
SLAIN IN CONGO

JOSEPH ILEO

of the five-month-old military regime. At the same time, former Premier Patrice Lumumba reportedly escaped from jail in Katanga Province.

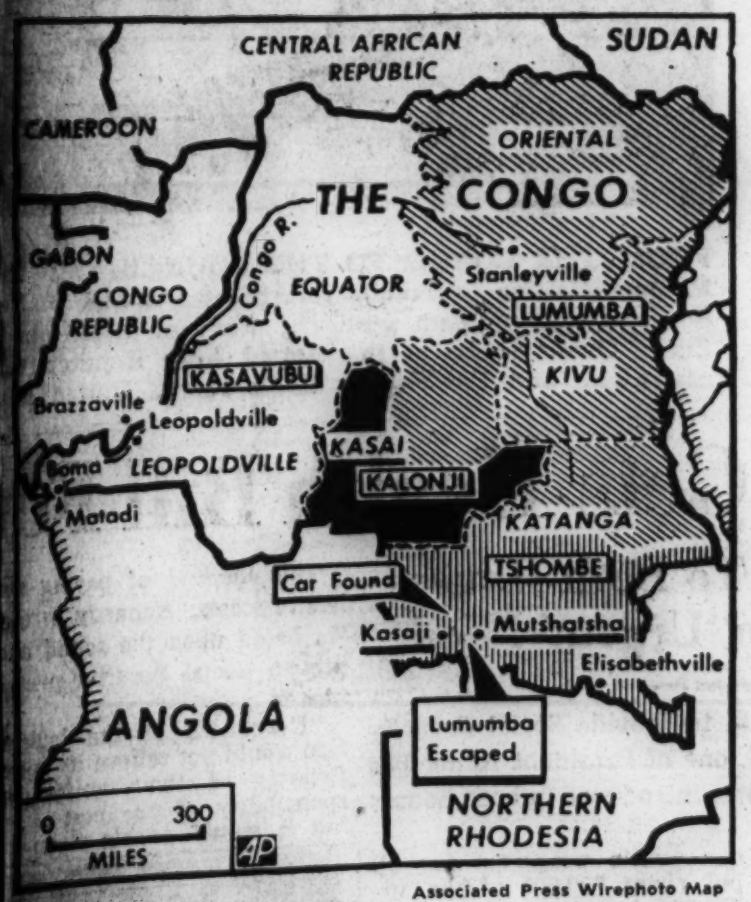
NAMED IN CONGO—Joseph Ileo, president of the suspended Congolese Senate in Leopoldville, has been named Premier of a provisional government of legislative members. President Joseph Kasavubu thus proclaimed the end

JURGES RECONCILIATION

EX-PREMIER LUMUMBA

Lumumba Backers Predict Civil War In Congo; Others Hope His Death Eases Crisis

The Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.



Associated Press Wirephoto Map

PROVINCIAL VIEWPOINT . . . Former Congo Premier Patrice Lumumba's reported escape and the reported finding of the automobile he used are located on this map. Also shown are Congo provinces and a four-way power split which has developed: black area, Albert Kalonji and the Baluba tribes; white area, President Joseph Kasavubu; diagonally shaded area, pro-Lumumba; vertically shaded area, Moise Tshombe.

But Agreement Is General That Ex-Premier's End Marks Sharp Turning Point

Tues. 2-14-61

By PAUL HOFMANN
© New York Times News Service

Leopoldville, Feb. 13.—Congolese followers of Patrice Lumumba, the late Premier, and foreign supporters of his policies here predicted Monday that bloody civil war would be the result of his violent death in Katanga.

Other responsible Congolese and foreign observers earnestly suggested that Lumumba's end, shocking as it was, may have the effect of catharsis—purification of the Congolese body politic from the poisons of demagogic nationalism.

How Much Will Survive?

Whatever the forecast, there was general agreement that Lumumba's death marked a milestone in the development of the independent Congo. The consensus was that from here events would sharply turn to worse—or better.

Those who have followed Lumumba's flamboyant career discussed here Monday night how much in "Lumumbaism" was inseparably welded to the disconcerting personality of the ex-Premier and how much was left. Before and after independence, Lumumba's "National Congolese Movement" betrayed overt tendencies to resort to strong-arm tactics and advocate a one-party state.

Had Wide Appeal

It was recalled here Monday that Lumumba was deeply influenced by West African nationalist leaders, particularly Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana and Sekou Toure of Guinea.

Most observers agreed that Lumumba succeeded in creating a Congolese national movement of a country-wide character that appealed to Africans of diverse tribal backgrounds. Lumumba's brand of radical nationalism will undoubtedly survive, these observers foresaw.

However, they pointed out that Lumumba's personality—his gift to capture the imagination of the African crowds, his rhetoric, his resourcefulness and resilience, and his very demagoguery—had been unique. It was felt that a serious leader problem would arise in Lumumba's party, the Congolese National Movement.

'Has No Successor'

"Lumumba really has no successor—there was only one Lumumba," a diplomat who knew him well said here Monday.

Of the late ex-Premiers lieutenants, best chances for political succession were accorded to Antoine Gizenga, the Communist-trained chief of the pro-Lumumba regime in Eastern Province.

It was feared here that a new wave of anti-Belgian and antiwhite violence would start in Eastern Province and the other areas dominated by the pro-Lumumba forces.

The U. N. chief has urged an investigation of Lumumba's death. Story on Page 2.

Associated Press Wirephoto
PATRICE LUMUMBA

Lumumba Massacred

The News And Observer

By Village Tribesmen

Raleigh N. C.

Slayers Due

Tues. 2-14-61

For Reward

ELISABETHVILLE, Katanga (AP)—The Katanga government Monday announced the death of Patrice Lumumba—and defied the United Nations or anyone else to do anything about it.

The office of President Moise Tshombe, archfoe of Lumumba, said the deposed ex-premier lies in an unmarked grave and the village tribesmen who slew him are getting $8,000 as a reward for capture of criminals.

"These people have rid the Congo and the whole world of a problem," Tshombe's Interior Ministry said.

New Shreat.

The announcement stirred a new threat of civil war in the Congo, where illiterate millions may regard Lumumba as a martyr. It added another problem to the seemingly desperate role of the United Nations in efforts to bring peace to this eight-month-old country.

"This will mean blood," an ardent follower of Lumumba declared in Leopoldville, the Congo's capital. "This will mean war."

But little surprise was evident in Katanga, and some residents of this rich secessionist province which Lumumba once sought to conquer, said, "Thank goodness he's dead."

President Tshombe's right-hand man, Interior Minister Godefroid Munongo, disclosed Lumumba's death. He told newsmen that Lumumba and two aides—said to have fled with him from a farmhouse prison last Thursday night—were "massacred yesterday morning" by tribesmen of a village some distance from the point where their getaway car was found in southwest Katanga province.

He refused to name the village or say where the bodies were interred.

Weekend Rumors.

The official story conformed closely with weekend rumors here that the lanky, left-leaning nationalist agitator, 35, was doomed or already dead under circumstances that would never be fully explained. Munongo apparently took note of that.

"I know that people will say this has been a plot and that the Katanga government assassinated Lumumba," he told reporters. "Such an accusation is inevitable—even if Lumumba had died of illness, old age or natural causes.

"I will speak frankly: If people accuse us of killing Lumumba, I will reply: "Prove it.'"

A charge of "premeditated murder" followed quickly at the U. N. Security Council in New York from Ambassador Omar Loutfi of the United Arab Republic, one of Lumumba's Asian - African supporters.

Munongo declared the United Nations has no right "to take positions in this matter" and suggested it never worried about celebrated criminal cases in the United States, Communist killings in Hungary, the assassination of King Faisal in Iraq, South American political executions.

"The U. N. . . . does not say a word when big powers are involved but likes to enforce itself and its pretended authority when it is dealing with a small, feeble nation," Munongo said. "The U. N. forgets some things but likes to make a hypocritical clamor about individuals who are not worth worrying about."

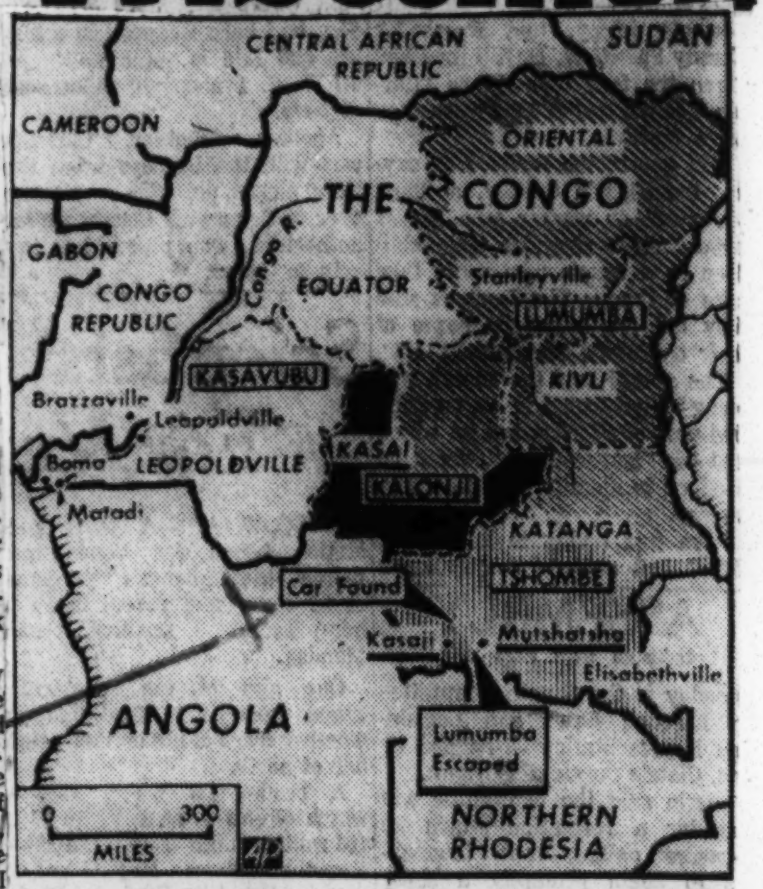
Lumumba's mercurical reign as the first premier of the independent Congo lasted little more than two months, during which he shifted views from East to West and back again. But he is remembered mainly for welcoming Soviet technicians, later banished.

Deposed Sept. 5 by president Joseph Kasavubu, he was subsequently arrested by the Congo's strong man, Col. Joseph Mobutu, on a charge of inciting the Congolese army to mutiny.

But even in jail his sputtering political star was a force to be reckoned with. His followers succeeded in winning back a third of the Congo's territory. And in his grave he may be a more dangerous threat to central African stability than in the days of his Leopoldville dictatorship.

Lumumba's premiership was marked by civil warfare in which he used Soviet equipment and Communist moral support in a campaign against independence-minded Baluba rebels in Katanga and adjoining Kasai Province. Thousands died before the bloodshed was halted in a cease fire enforced by troops of a 20,000-man U. N. Congo command.

Munongo told newsmen Monday Lumumba was responsible for this slaughter and would have been sentenced to death if tried in a law court.



CONGO IN CRISIS—Map of the Congo shows how power is split four ways. White area is under control of President Kasavubu; diagonally shaded territory is pro-Lumumba; black is under control of Baluba tribesmen; and vertically shaped is secessionist Katanga province.

The Tragedy Of Lumumba

Atlanta Daily World 2-15-61

civilization and humanity are deeply humiliated in ... disposition of former Premier Patrice Lumumba who re... was murdered in that ugly quarrel going on in the ... this eight-month-old republic has been seething in anger ... which have imperilled the populace and de... cause of freedom in the Congo region.

... whose hearts leaped for joy at the new spurt of ... that was dimly seen on the shores of the African con... at the atrocities hanging over the heads of ... populace at this time.

... Nations troops were alerted amid growing fears ... Lumumbists would wreak their vengeance on Belgians ... political hostages in Oriental and the Kivu prov... Lumumba followers are in control.

... is no wonder the ugly picture is so appalling in ... of unrest and struggle for power by rival native ...

... via leads off in New York by calling the United ... order an urgent investigation to fix the blame for ...

... be sifted to the bottom and no stone should be ... such an affair could be repeated anywhere among ... people in an effort to stabilize their economics ... than their freedom.

... United Nations has a world responsibility and wields ... influence in affairs of government and safety all around ... It has an excellent opportunity in the offing and it ... that at this time an example of the high offices of this ... power will make itsself manifest before the cause of ... all over the world is hampered.

... civil war and outlawry reprisals are not the answers ... The world is too old now and civilization is up against ... of a challenge for conditions to rock along as such in ... Congo. A life is taken that burned brightly above the horizon ... and usefulness; the downing of such should not be ... to enhance the Soviet program of winning at any cost ... it can gain a foothold.

... there might be sinister nations who say "I told you ... are still others in this fast growing world family that ... favor in Communistic influences working in any nook ... where it can root.

... let the U.N. do as it has done on similar occasions ... various other nations on the earth—move in and restore ... before the Congo becomes a rumbling river of blood. ... Lumumba led the nationalist movement in the Congo which ... in independence for it. He has not died in vain. He, no ... made some mistakes and one was, reportedly, that he ... Russia to go too far with direct and unilateral action ... Congo. The U.S. policy has been to act within the frame... of the United Nations. The unilateral policy, we think, ... brought on even a greater tragedy than has oc... in the Congo.

After Lumumba, What?

The New York Times

The creeping crisis in the Congo is now racing toward some sort of climax as a result of the death of ex-Premier Lumumba, the firebrand agitator and would-be dictator who plunged his country into chaos and was slain in the African bush by the same kind of violence he had preached and practiced in his stormy career.

It could be a healing climax if the shock of the massacre and Lumumba's personal tragedy brings home to all concerned, inside and outside the Congo, the dangers of the situation. But it could also explode into a major conflict that might involve not only the Congo but Africa and the big powers. It certainly poses new problems for the United Nations.

Atlanta Daily World 2-14-61

As was to be expected, Soviet Russia has immediately pounced on the slaying to inflame new animosities as part of its drive against both the West and the United Nations. But it must be hoped that the other nations, in particular the African nations, will heed Ambassador Stevenson's plea "not to seek revenge but reconciliation" and will try to find a constructive and not a destructive solution.

Under its present mandate the United Nations is in the Congo "to provide the Government with such military assistance as may be necessary" in the restoration of law and order, but without intervening in any "internal conflict, constitutional or otherwise." The Government, recognized by the United Nations and in Secretary Rusk's words bearing "primary responsibility," is that of President Kasavubu, who seeks to bring all Congolese leaders together within the framework of a federal structure likewise favored by the United States.

P 136

But, partly because of skepticism that President Kasavubu can succeed, partly because of Soviet and "neutralist" insistence that the Kasavubu regime represents only one faction which the United Nations cannot support against any other faction, including in particular the "legitimate" Communist-backed pro-Lumumba rebels, a far more drastic plan is being proposed. It calls for the "neutralization" and disarmament of all Congolese "factional" forces and their retraining into a disciplined national force outside of politics, with the United Nations guarding both law and order and national security in the meantime.

This plan is favored by Secretary General Hammarskjold and is backed by the United States on the assumption that the disarmament would be "voluntary." But President Kasavubu and President Tshombe of Katanga denounce it as an attempt to impose a United Nations trusteeship on the newly independent country and threaten to go to war to prevent it, especially since there is no guarantee that the Communist-backed rebel forces can be disarmed.

The United Nations obviously needs, as Secretary Rusk has said, a "clarified or strengthened" mandate, but just what that mandate is to be must still be decided.

Guards Wounded?

Atlanta Daily World

Jailer Shows How Lumumba Made 'Escape'

Wire, 2-14-61

EDITOR'S NOTE: — (UPI) — Correspondent-photographer Dieter Steiner visited the farmhouse which had been used as a jail for Patrice Lumumba and relates in the following dispatch the jailer's version of his escape.

MANGULUNGA, Katanga, The Congo — (UPI) — Patrice Lumumba's dungeon was a sandstone-walled shack where he and two other captives were held in a room with one bed, four chairs and a table.

Evidence was shown me by Belgian Capt. Julian Gat and the Katanga soldiers and police assigned to guard them to indicate that there indeed had been an escape.

Two of the native soldiers appeared to have been struck on the head, a hole had been gouged out of the soft stone wall of the shack.

Capt. Gat insisted the three men, Lumumba, Maurice Mpolo and Joseph Okito, never could survive in the bush country surrounding the settlement of Mungulunga.

Gat commanded eight soldiers and eight native policemen who formed the guard detachment.

PRISONERS WERE HANDCUFFED

The shack consisted of one room 9 by 15 feet. The three prisoners slept in the one double bed. Gat said they weer exercised for an hour every morning and evening and were handcuffed each time.

In a corner of the room stood a child's cot containing two dolls which whistled when squeezed. No one seemed to know who owned them.

Gat said Lumumba and his companions were in good health "and were fed the same food as my men."

The shack had one door. Its one window was barred by wooden slats he said a soldier and a policeman were on guard at the door at all times.

CUT THROUGH SANDSTONE

Sometime Thursday night, Gat said, the prisoners forced a hole through the side of the shack using a piece of iron to cut through the sandstone.

How they got the iron was a mystery, according to Gat.

He said the three prisoners made clubs of branches from a tree and stole up behind the guards at the door, knocking them unconscious.

Katanga authorities believe the guards had fallen asleep.

There was no doubt the two guards had been struck a heavy blow. I saw them. They said they were tied up with strips of torn-up blanket. Nearby was parked a Ford sedan used as a police car.

According to Gat, Lumumba, Mpolo and Okito stole past another hut where Gat and the other men were sleeping, got to the car and pushed it noiselessly a quarter of a mile down a dirt road.

Linking the ignition wires, they started the car and drove 30 miles before they lost their way, Gat said.

He said the car was wrecked and abandoned.

Congo missionaries evacuated 2nd time

The Afro-American Baltimore Md

P. 19

NEW YORK — For the second time in seven months, all Methodist missionaires have been evacuated from the seven stations of the Central Congo Annual Conference, in northern Kasai and Kivu provinces.

Word of the evacuation of the 34 missionairies to Usumbura in Ruanda-Urundi Jan. 21-22 was relayed to the Methodist Board of Missions by telephone from Usumbura by the Rev. Dr. Alexander J. Reid of Wilmore, Ky., senior missionary in the Central Congo.

The latest evacuation does not involve the missionaries in the Southern Congo Annual Conference, which is in Katanga. The missionaries are still at work at all Southern Congo stations. In mid-July, 1960, all Methodist missionaries were evacuated from the Central Congo and all but seven from the Southern Congo. Most subsequently returned.

Dr. Reid told the Board of Missions that the latest evacuation was on the urgent counsel of African Methodist leaders, who said it was the wisest procedure in light of a "complete breakdown of law and order in northern Kasai."

U.S. 'Shocked' Over Death Of Congo Politician

By DONALD MAY

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — President Kennedy reacted with "great shock" Monday when informed Patrice Lumumba's violent death. Officials feared it would lead to new violence in The Congo.

Kennedy learned of the ex-premier's death as he was preparing to return to Washington from his country home at Middleburg, Va.

The U. S. position was outlined in the United Nations by Ambassador Adlai E. Stevenson, who said that "we in the United States regret this tragedy. We hope that men everywhere will not seek revenge but reconciliation."

Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield, Mont., said he shared the President's shock.

DEPLORES VIOLENCE

Chairman J. William Fulbright, D-Ark., of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee said "it is a very terrible thing to use violence of this character to solve political problems."

Sen. George D. Aiken, R-Vt., another committee member, called the African's death "unfortunate" and said "there is bound to be turmoil for a long time to come" in The Congo.

Lumumba visited Washington last summer, when he still was premier of the newly - independent Congo. He was greeted with full military honors upon his arrival and stayed at Blair House, the presidential guest mansion.

His death came as the United States and other U. N. nations were working on a plan designed to bring peace and stablity to The Congo, and take it out of the East-West cold war.

DECLINES COMMENT

White House Press Secretary Pierre Salinger declined comment when asked about a report that the Kennedy administration was beginning to regard Lumumba with increasing favor as a "rallying point" in The Congo.

There had been unconfirmed reports that his release from jail would be one of the conditions of the new U. N. peace plan.

The White House was asked on Monday about a speech made over the weekend by the President's brother, Edward, in which he was critical of some aspects of U. S. Congo policy. He said Congolese President Joseph Kasavubu was regarded as a "tool" of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Press Secretary Salinger said the younger Kennedy was "expressing his own opinion on the basis of his experience on his trip to The Congo," which he made soon after the November election. Salinger said he was certain the President had not checked the speech in advance.

THE SHORT, SNAPPY LIFE . . .

. . . Of Patrice Lumumba

Shock and regret would be the normal reaction of the world to the massacre of a national leader, no matter what his politics or objectives. But so general has been violence and so cheap human life in tribal Congo over the past year, much of it handiwork of the victim himself, that it is hard to react normally to news of the death of Congo Premier Patrice Lumumba. To say that at least his killers didn't eat him would be only to mark how remote is this news from civilized solution.

The Biblical injunction "They have sown the wind and they shall reap the whirlwind" could never more aptly apply than to the former Congolese mail clerk who sought to utilize discord and violence to satisfy his ambition of becoming the authoritarian ruler of the new jungle republic. Whether political chaos has not also been served by his massacre while in the hands of his political opponents remains to be seen.

We can anticipate a major uproar over the death of the Congolese Communist tool. Strong repercussions will rock the already wobbly United Nations. It is probable that the United States will be charged with complicity in Lumumba's murder, whatever its circumstances. We get blamed for everything.

Mournful screams and Communist incantations are already shrieking from Moscow and other parts of the world where there are those who serve its purposes. We can imagine that sadness is particularly rife in Ghana and Guinea, Congo neighbors, for it was through Lumumba that premiers of those two new republics, Nkrumah and Toure, hoped to share with Moscow unchallengable control over the former Belgian colony.

The mercurial Lumumba demonstrated that while he lived, in or out of prison, the Congo could not hope for stability. What the chances are of that with Lumumba dead are beyond speculation.

Communists now have a martyr in the Congo. President Kasavubu and Army Chief Mobutu found Lumumba in life impossible to neutralize. His followers even now control about a third of the Congo. Whether Lumumba's ghost, utilized for Moscow propaganda methods, might be even more troublesome is a question haunting Kasavubu, Mobutu and Katanga Premier Tshombe.

CONGO
EX-PREMIER PATRICA LUMUMBA

Katanga to Reward Killers of Lumumba, Defies U.N. to Intervene

Civil War Threatens To Explode

By ADRIAN PORTER

ELISABETHVILLE, Katanga (UPI)—The Katanga government today announced the death of Patrice Lumumba—and defied the United Nations or anyone else to do anything about it.

The office of President Moise Tshombe, arch foe of Lumumba, said the deposed ex-premier lies in an unmarked grave and the village tribesmen who slew him are getting $8,000 as a reward for capture of criminals.

"These people have rid the Congo and the whole world of a problem," Tshombe's Interior Ministry said.

NEW THREAT OF CONFLICT

The announcement stirred a new threat of civil war in the Congo, where illiterate millions may react violently.

President Kennedy reacts with great shock; Lumumba gets hole in wall of dungeon. Page 17.

"This will mean blood," an ardent follower of Lumumba declared in Leopoldville, the Congo's capital. "This will mean war."

But little surprise was evident in Katanga, and some residents of this rich secessionist province, which Lumumba once sought to conquer, said, "Thank goodness he's dead."

MASSACRE REPORTED

President Tshombe's right-hand man, Interior Minister Godefroid Munongo, disclosed Lumumba's death. He told newsmen that Lumumba and two aides—said to have fled with him from a farmhouse prison last Thursday night—were "massacred yesterday morning" by tribesmen of a village some distance from the point where their getaway car was found in southwest Katanga Saturday. He refused to name the village or say where the bodies were interred.

The official story conformed closely with weekend rumors here that the lanky, left-leaning nationalist agitator, 35, was doomed or already dead under circumstances that would never be fully explained. Munongo apparently took note of that.

"I know that people will say this has been a plot and that the Katanga government assassinated Lumumba," he told reporters. "Such an accusation is inevitable—even if Lumumba had died of illness, old age or natural causes.

"I will speak frankly: If people accuse us of killing Lumumba, I will reply: 'Prove it.'"

A charge of "premeditated murder" followed quickly at the U. N. Security Council in New York from Ambassador Omar Loutfi of the United Arab Republic, one of Lumumba's Asian - African supporters.

Secretary - General Dag Hammarskjold, who already has Brig. Gen. Mengasha Hyassu of Ethiopia looking into the Lumumba case, urged a full and impartial inquiry. The United States supported Hammarskjold; the Soviet Union blasted the proposal as hypocritical. The Russians said President Tshombe's Katanga government must be made to pay.

Ambassador Adlai E. Stevenson, U. S. chief delegate, called the news of Lumumba's death "distressing and deplorable" as the U. N. council adjourned until Wednesday.

Munongo declared the United Nations has no right "to take positions in this matter" and suggested it never worried about celebrated criminal cases in the United States, Communist killings in Hungary, the assassination of King Faisal in Iraq, South American political executions.

"The U. N. . . . does not say a word when big powers are involved but likes to enforce itself and its pretended authority when it is dealing with a small, feeble nation," Munongo said. "The U. N. forgets some things but likes to make a hypocritical clamor about individuals who are not worth worrying about."

The two reported slain with Lumumba were Col. Maurice Mpolo, former youth minister in Lumumba's Cabinet, and Joseph Okito, vice president of the Congo Senate. All were described as victims of angry villagers supporting President Tshombe's regime.

All three were flown to Katanga Province for detention Jan. 17 after President Kasavubu's Leopoldville regime decided they might escape from an army camp in that area. Katanga police beat them severely before hauling them away.

Associated Press Wirephoto

DIED SUNDAY

Patrice Lumumba

Zorin Rips U.N. Over 'Murder'

By BRUCE W. MUNN

UNITED NATIONS N.Y. (UPI)—Russia Monday called the killing of Patrice Lumumba "murder" and laid the blame on Belgium, its allies, Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold and the United Nations command in the Congo.

Soviet Ambassador Valerian A. Zorin spoke with stinging invective before the Security Council despite an appeal by U. S. Ambassador Adlai E. Stevenson for a "sober resolve not to seek revenge but to seek reconciliation."

After a short session the council adjourned until Wednesday to give governments time for a reappraisal of The Congo situation. Diplomats said the killing of the former Congo premier increased the threat of all-out civil war and raised the possibility of grim reprisals for Lumumba's death.

"Recrimination, violence and dismay will not be enough," Stevenson told the council. "Now, more than ever, is the time when we must proceed in the council to find a consensus on constructive measures which will help restore peace and stability to The Congo."

He said members of the Security Council had been in consultation for a week seeking agreement on Th Congo.

"And in the meantime, we earnestly appeal to all governments to avoid any steps which might further aggravate or inflame the situation. . ."

But Zorin said solemnly that "the peace-loving states and all those interested in true peace in Africa and The Congo"—meaning the powers supporting Lumumba— must "compltely reappraise their position on all questions which the Security Council and the U.N. organization have to discuss.

Zorin's accusations where in an "I told you so," vein.

"One of the gravest crimes of the colonizers," he said, was "the murder of Lumumba who is a national hero for the Congolese people and all of Africa.

"The Belgian colonizers and their allies and agents have full responsibility for the crimes that have been committed and must be made to pay for them."

Zorin named anti-Lumumbists Moise Tshombe, President Joseph Kasavubu, Albert Kalonki and Maj. Gen. Joseph D. Mobutu as a "clique" which "will not be able to flee from its responsibility."

Hammarskjold called for a "full and impartial international investigation" of the killing of Lumumba, and two aides after their reported escape from jail in a native village of Katanga province. Stevenson backed the investigation proposal but Zorin ridiculed it.

QUIET CLEAR

"Everybody now understands quite clearly that the secretary-general and the U.N. command in The Congo have brought matters to this shameful crime by their activities," the Russian said.

"I suppose the secretary-general will suggest that the U.N. command be entrusted with the investigation.

"We have not the slightest confidence in the secretary - general nor his staff after all that has been committed in The Congo and Katanga.

"The murder of Lumumba and other national leaders, the present offenses by bands of Tshombe supporters against the areas controlled by the legitimate government, prove that so long as the Security Council has not concluded its long debate, we will see on Congolese soil the unpunished crimes of the colonizers."

Escape Made By Lumumba

Jackson Daily News, Jackson, Miss.
Dec. 2-10-61.

ELISABETHVILLE, Katanga (UPI)—Deposed Congolese Premier Patrice Lumumba and two of his lieutenants overpowered their guards during the night and escaped from jail, it was announced today.

The daring jailbreak raised new fears of all-out civil war between troops loyal to the 35-year-old ex-premier and those who follow the orders of Maj. Gen. Joseph Mobutu.

Katanga Province Interior Minister Godefroid Munongo told a hastily convened news conference that Lumumba escaped with Maurice Mpolo, former youth and sports minister, and Deputy Senate Speaker Joseph Okito.

Katanga officials said Lumumba was armed and would shoot if cornered.

REWARDS OFFERED

Muongo said the three men fled from a house near Mutshatsha about 380 miles northwest of Elisabethville and 60 miles from the frontier of Portuguese Angola. They had been imprisoned in the house by Mobutu forces.

Muongo said the Katanga government met with President Moise Tshombe and put a price of $6,000 on Lumumba's head and $1,000 on each of the two lieutenants.

The Katanga government ordered a nationwide search for the three and set up road blocks along the Katanga frontiers to stop any flight by car. Airplanes of the Katanga air force took off on the giant manhunt.

It was the second escape for Lumumba since he was deposed by Mobutu and President Joseph Kasavubu. He escaped detention in Leopoldville and was fleeing toward his stronghold of Elisabethville when captured and taken back in manacles.

A communique by the Katanga government said Lumumba and his followers, who had been in jail since Jan. 18, hit their guards on the head, grabbed their rifles and sped away in a waiting car. The escape apparently was well-planned.

Lumumba was believed headed for Stanleyville, capital of Oriental Province, which is controlled by troops loyal to him.

Observers here said if Lumumba managed to reach Stanleyville the stage would be set for a full-scale civil war in the Congo.

One one side, backed by the Soviets and the Afro-Asian bloc, would be Lumumba and his supporters in Oriental and Kivu provinces, and on the other would be the Leopoldville regime of Kasavubu and Mobutu.

The central Congo government had been trying to consolidate forces with Tshombe in a last-ditch effort to prevent the United Nations from disarming the Congolese army.

Kasavubu announced Thursday a new government headed by Senate Speaker Joseph Ileo as premier and with several ministries available for Katangese representatives.

Lumumba and two aides as a cover-up for his murder, although it admitted this was "a plausible idea." The idea spread, gaining acceptance among the foreign observers and Africans in the bush as a second day passed without sight of the pro-communist firebrand.

Lumumba's Car Found Wrecked; Mystery Grows

The Commercial Appeal, Memphis, Tenn.
2-12-61

By United Press International

ELISABETHVILLE, The Congo, Feb. 11—The Katanga provincial government said Saturday it had found the wrecked getaway car of Patrice Lumumba and the two loaded rifles the deposed premier seized in a jailbreak. But there still was no trace of him.

Although Katanga said it was searching for him, the anti-Lumumba government appeared concentrating on trying to crush pro-Lumumba Baluba tribesmen. A United Nations official said Katanga troops had launched a heavy attack toward Luena, a Baluba stronghold where Lumumba, if alive, could find sanctuary. The United Nations Command said Baluba casualties were heavy.

The Katanga regime denied charges it staged a break by

U.S. Will Not Permit Intervention in Congo, Kennedy Warns Soviet

President Backs U.N., Kasavubu

By W. H. LAWRENCE

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WASHINGTON—President Kennedy pledged Wednesday night that the United States would defend the charter of the United Nations by opposing any attempt by any government to intervene unilaterally in the Congo.

Soberly, he said at a nationally televised news conference that massive, unilateral intervention by any country would bring with it "risks of war."

He did not mention the Soviet Union by name, but it was obvious his statement was directed to the Soviet leadership in the light of its newest attack on the U.N. operation in the Congo and on Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold.

SEES UNILATERAL THREAT

The new President, in office only since Jan. 20, declared he was "seriously concerned at what appears to be a threat of unilateral intervention in the internal affairs of the Republic of Congo."

"I find it difficult to believe," he added, "that any government is really planning to take so dangerous and irresponsible a step."

Then he made his intention to defend the U.N. authority in the Congo, and his belief that the only legitimate government for that country was that of President Joseph Kasavubu.

AGREES WITH NEHRU

He declared his strong agreement with India's Prime Minister Jawahadal Nehru that it would be "a disaster" if the United Nations left the Congo.

In a 30-minute news conference, attended by 347 reporters in the auditorium of the new State department, the President also developed this other news:

1. He again prodded the Congress for swift action "this winter" to relieve unemployment and stimulate the economy to recovery from what he called "a recession."

2. He announced additional executive actions to speed up authorized governmental spending and speedier than usual payment of approximately $4 billion in income tax refunds so as to pump more money into circulation.

3. He indicated a hope that a planned $12 million private import of molasses from Cuba would be canceled, and said other steps for governing U.S. imports from the Castro regime were under study.

4. He announced recognition of the new revolutionary regime in El Salvador, established on Jan. 25, on its promise to bring about "free and democratic elections" and to seek solutions for economic and social difficulties that country has faced.

READY ON CONGO

But the overriding concern of this news conference was the deepening crisis in the troubled Congo, and the threat posed to the U.N. by Tuesday's declaration by the Soviet Union that it no longer would recognize Hammarskjold or the Kasavubu government with which the U.N. has been dealing.

Kennedy was ready for that issue at the outset, with a carefully drafted prepared statement which he read to the assembled reporters before he threw the conference open to questioning.

His appeal was directed primarily to the smaller nations around the world, but particularly the newly emerging independent governments of Asia and Africa, to recognize that the continuance of the U.N. was essential to their independence and security.

CAN TAKE CARE OF SELF

"The United States can take care of itself," he said, "but the United Nations system exists so that every nation can have the assurance of security."

The United States, he said, could not stand idly by while efforts were being made "to undermine the effectiveness of the United Nations organization."

Though he declared that the Kasavubu government was the only constituted authority for the Congo as a whole, he agreed that "the broadening of the government under President Kasavubu is a quite legitimate subject of discussion." Such discussion, he said, had been proceeding in Leopoldville and in New York.

Without mentioning the countries by name, he warned that the action of the Soviet Union and of the United Arab Republic in recognizing the regime of Antoine Gizenga, a follower of executed Patrice Lumumba, "can only confuse and make more difficult the task of securing Congolese independence and unity."

On the broader question of whether the newest Soviet moves dashed any hopes of peaceful, profitable negotiation with the Soviet Union by the new administration, Kennedy was not entirely direct in his replies.

It was his hope, he said, that all members of the United Nations would recognize the need to continue to support the U.N. in the Congo.

STILL FOR POOLING

Asked specifically if he thought there still were prospects for pooling American-Soviet space exploration efforts, a subject he and Khrushchev have discussed in an exchange of messages, Kennedy replied:

"I hope it would be possible for the relations between the United States and the Soviet Union to develop in such a way that the peace can be protected and that it will be possible for us to use our energies along peaceful and productive and fruitful lines.

"The development of space, preventing outer space from being used as a new area of war, of course, is of the greatest possible concern to the people of this country."

NO SUMMIT PLANS

Again he reiterated a hope that "real progress can be made this year."

In response to questions he reiterated that no plans have been made for an early meeting with Khrushchev and that he still has no hint whether the Soviet leader plans to return to the U.N. General Assembly sessions in New York in March.

He was asked if he would welcome a meeting with Khrushchev if he did come to New York.

NECESSARY TO ACT

"I would make a judgment as to what could usefully be done once we knew what Mr. Khrushchev's plans were," he replied. "We would make a judgment as to the action we would take. I must say I have not heard that Mr. Khrushchev is planning to come to the United Nations."

On the economic crisis, Kennedy said that anyone who considered all the available evidence would agree that "it is necessary to take action" to combat the recession.

U.N. MEETS TODAY ON LUMUMBA CASE

But New Delay by Council Is Expected in View of Lack of Firm Data on Ex-Premier

By JAMES FERON
Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Feb. 12 — The Security Council resumes debate on the Congo tomorrow with the prospect that the discussion will be put off after the day's session.

The prospective delay is based on the reluctance of some diplomats to discuss the fate of Patrice Lumumba, deposed Congolese Premier, without any official news of his whereabouts. Katanga Province reported that he escaped from confinement Friday. It is widely believed in the Congo that he has been killed and that the escape report is part of a cover-up.

The meeting will be the third attempt by Council members this month to reach a formula to alleviate the Congo crisis. The two previous sessions were adjourned for "study" and "consultation after a day or two.

One delegate, a member of the Security Council, said today that there was no chance for agreement on any new recommendation until United Nations officials in the Congo were able to produce a report on Mr. Lumumba. "We need some sort of common ground," he said.

Zorin Due to Speak

United Nations officials here were unable to say when they would be able to report on the investigation of the situation under way in Katanga Province or whether Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold would submit a preliminary report when the Council meets at 11 A. M.

There were indications that one of the first speakers would be Valerian A. Zorin, the Soviet delegate. His move yesterday for a private Council session was turned down, with a majority of the view that the lack of news about Mr. Lumumba made any debate meaningless.

At the request of the Soviet delegation, the Secretariat circulated to Council members a letter Mr. Zorin wrote to Mr. Hammarskjold yesterday following rejection of the request for an urgent session. Mr. Zorin said the "inaction" of the Security Council "merely plays into the hands of the Belgians and other colonialists who are endeavoring td cover the traces of the crimes committed by them in the Congo."

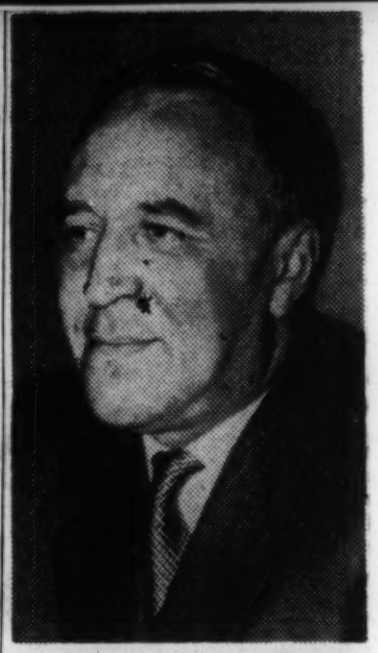
Citing "widely disseminated reports of the killing of Patrice Lumumba," Mr. Zorin expressed "bewilderment" that Mr. Hammarskjold had not yet produced information on the former Premiers's "unlawful detention under arrest" or his fate.

Although a variety of charges has been laid before the Council, discussion has tended to center on Mr. Lumumba. Rumors of his death began to circulate at a meeting Feb. 1 and many speakers have since voiced their apprehension.

Meanwhile, interest in the debate continued to rise as Cameroon was added to the bulging list of non-Council members that have asked to be heard. The horseshoe-shaped Council table, built for eleven members, will seat twenty-seven cramped diplomats tomorrow.

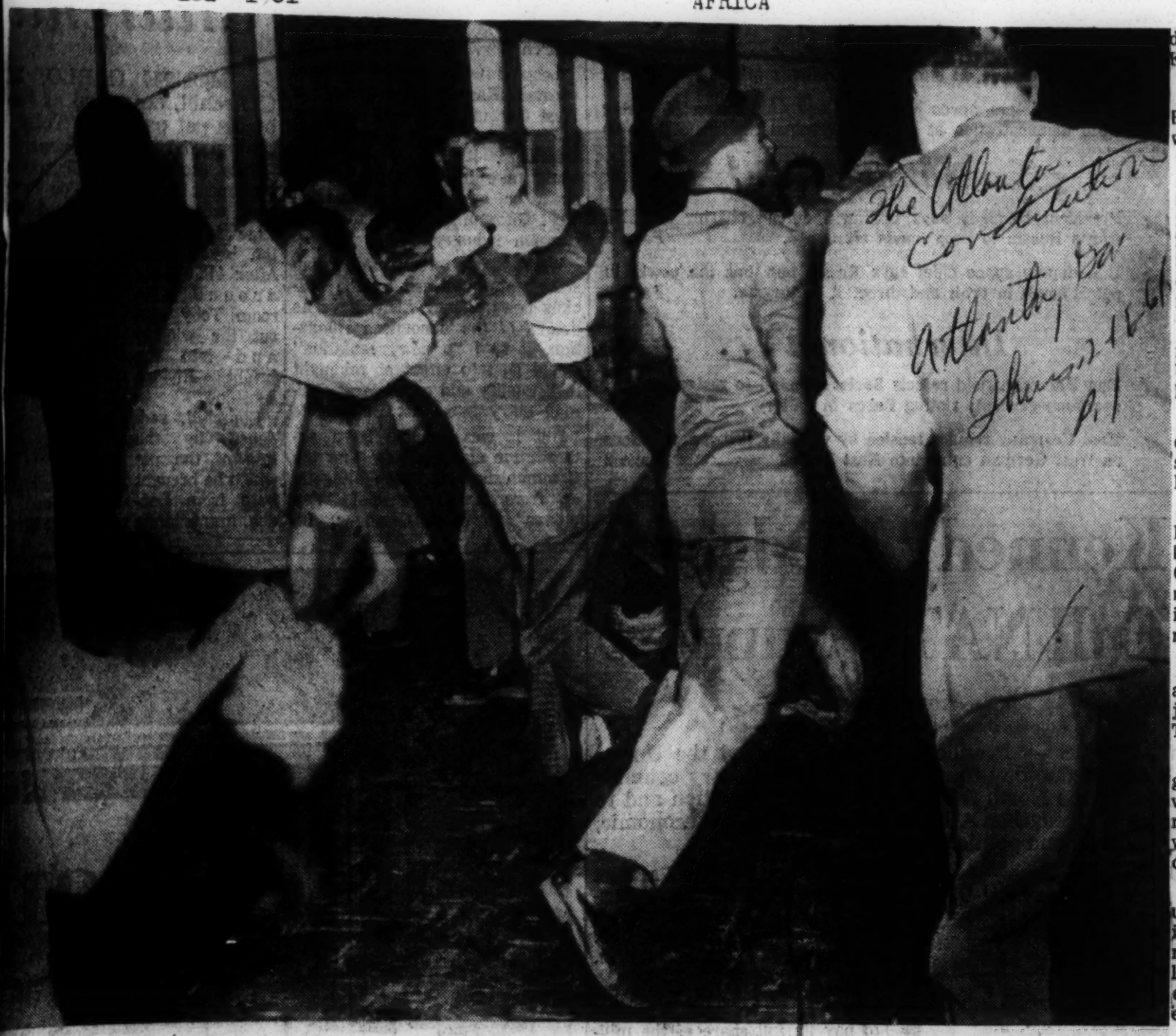
The Council may also hear requests from Nigeria, the Sudan and Senegal to reply to criticisms of United Nations actions in the Congo voiced earlier by other African nations.

Most of the sixteen guests are African states, aligned with either the "Casablanca" or the "Brazzaville" bloc. They have dominated the debate so far this month.



European

EAGER FOR MEETING: Valerian A. Zorin, Soviet Union's delegate to U. N. He will probably be first speaker when Security Council resumes Congo debate.



Associated Press Wirephot

DEMONSTRATORS AND UNITED NATIONS GUARDS BATTLE IN HALLWAY AT U.N.

Hecklers, Who Disrupted Security Council Meeting, Were Ejected from Balcony

Hammarskjold Refuses to Resign

By MILTON BESSER

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (AP)—Dag Hammarskjold defiantly rejected Wednesday a Soviet demand that he resign as secretary-general. He said to do so would only bow to the aim of the Soviet Union to paralyze the United Nations at a time of crisis.

Hammarskjold addressed the U. N. Security Council Wednesday afternoon after Adlai E. Stevenson, spokesman for the new U. S. administration, accused the Soviet Union of virtually declaring war on the United Nations by proposing both an end to the U. N. Congo operation, and the firing of the U. N.'s chief executive.

Stevenson's speech at a morning session supporting Hammarskjold was interrupted by the wildest demonstration in U. N. history. At least 21 persons were injured as American Negro demonstrators—shouting for the slain Congo leader Patrice Lumumba—battled U. N. guards in the public galleries and U. N. corridors.

Hammarskjold declared that under normal circumstances he would consider withdrawal of confidence by a permanent member of the Security Council as reason to resign.

But he added that the Soviet Union had made clear it would not accept appointment of a successor, but wanted to establish instead a three-man executive as demanded last fall by Premier Khrushchev.

If no successor were named, Hammarskjold added, "the world would have to bow to the wish of the Soviet Union to have this organization, on its executive side, run by a triumvirate which could not function, and which most definitely would not provide the instrument for all the uncommitted countries of which they are in need."

He said it is up to the uncommitted nations and not the Soviet Union to say whether they want him to stay on the job.

"Whatever the members of this organization may decide on the subject," he added, "will naturally be my law."

Affirmations of support for Hammarskjold came from Turkey, Nationalist China, France, Chile and Britain — all council members. Their statements made it evident the Soviet proposal had no chance of council approval.

After listening also to Belgium and Morocco, the council adjourned at 6:58 p.m. until 11 a.m. Thursday.

Stevenson, the chief U. S. delegate to the United Nations, warned the United States would not remain an idle bystander while the Congo deteriorates into chaos and anarchy.

Valerian A. Zorin, Soviet deputy foreign minister, countered immediately that the Kennedy administration apparently was following the same policy that he contended brought about the present situation in the Congo.

Zorin formally proposed that the council call for the firing of Hammarskjold as secretary-general; discontinuation of the U. N. operations in the Congo within a month and withdrawal of all troops; the disarming of all Congo soldiers now led by anti-Communist Congolese leaders.

Stevenson called Zorin's proposal "virtually a declaration of war on the United Nations, and on the principle of international action on behalf of peace."

He defended Hammarskjold as a dedicated international civil servant only to international justice and peace.

"Let the Soviet government, if it wishes, pretend that he does not exist," he added. "It will find that he is far from a disembodied ghost, and it will find that peace-loving states will continue to support his patient search for the right road to security and peace in the Congo and for all peoples."

Stevenson said what the Russians actually propose is abandonment of the U. N. effort for peace in the Congo and a surrender of the United Nations to chaos and to civil war."

As to the U. S. position, he declared: "We, the United States, insist that all foreign military aid from whatever source and to whatever end be removed from the Congo and that no such aid be permitted to interfere with the free and independent working out by the Congolese people themselves of their own political destiny. We mean this and we intend to keep on meaning it."

He added that "we mean it with particular reference" to the Soviet threat to render aid to the leftist forces led by Antoine Gizenga in Stanleyville.

Mobs Storm Offices of U.S. and UN

From Press Dispatches

Rampaging mobs of demonstrators protesting the death of Patrice Lumumba struck with fire, rocks and fists Wednesday in widespread assaults on U.S. and Belgian embassies and UN buildings.

Scores of persons were injured and hundreds arrested in the violence.

The Belgian Embassy in Cairo was swept by flames and Belgian buildings in other capitals invaded by ransacking rioters. Shots were fired into the U.S. Embassy in Ghana and demonstrators smashed windows. Two Americans were injured by flying stones in Cairo.

The demonstrations, many of which officials said were Communist-inspired, reached into the corridors of U.N. headquarters in New York where 50 to 60 demonstrating Negroes battled security guards in a fist-swinging brawl during a speech by U.S. Ambassador Adlai Stevenson. Eighteen U.N. guards and three photographers were injured in the melee and at least three Negro demonstrators arrested by city police.

They spilled over onto the streets of New York and Washington, where angry bands of demonstrators, most of them Negroes, staged noisy protests outside the Belgian Embassy and Consulate.

The U.N. demonstrators were mostly American Negroes, members of African nationalist organizations. A spokesman said they had come to mourn the death of Lumumba, killed Sunday with two aides in Katanga Province.

The spokesman said they had demonstrated during Stevenson's speech because he had defended "the murderer (Secretary General Dag) Hammarskjold." Stevenson later apologized to council members "to the extent that Americans may have been involved in the fighting."

In Washington police hauled away 5 pro-Lumumba demons trators after they pelted the Belgian Embassy with eggs and snowballs. A group of 50 pickets, proclaiming themselves to be "angry Afro-Americans," picketed the Belgian consulate in New York's Rockefeller Center.

As darkness fell in New York, the demonstrators marched west along 42nd and 43rd streets toward Times Square. Mounted police drove their horses into the crowd of over 200, knocking several of the marchers down. Under this pressure the demonstrators eventually dispersed just short of Times Square.

In Moscow, meanwhile, the Tass news agency, quoting a Yugoslav report, charged Lumumba was shot by a Belgian officer in the Katanga armed forces.

Katanga announced Monday that Lumumba and two aides were massacred by unidentified tribesmen after escaping a make-shift prison. Tass charged the officer also shot the aides. Belgium denied complicity in the killing in the U.N.

In Leopoldville, the U.N. reported 25 Europeans were arrested in the rebel city of Bakavu Tuesday and some were mistreated by Lumumbist soldiers. A U.S. spokesman said no reports of violence had been received from the rebel capital of Stanleyville.

Behind this turmoil, Western and other leaders outside the Communist camp struggled to keep the entire U.N. structure from tumbling into the abyss opened by Lumumba's death in the Congolese jungle.

U.N. GUARD PENS DEMONSTRATOR TO FLOOR
Hecklers Broke Up Meeting Of Security Council

Police Arrest Negro Crowd At Embassy

WASHINGTON (AP) — Some 25 Negro demonstrators were rounded up by police and hauled away Wednesday after half an hour of yelling and a brief barrage of snowballs and eggs at the Belgian Embassy. There was no damage.

The demonstrators, protesting the slaying of former Congo Premier Patrice Lumumba, gathered shortly after 1 p. m. at the embassy.

AFRICAN NEGROES

Rene Merenne, embassy first secretary and press attache, said he was almost positive the all-male group consisted only of African Negroes.

Two of the demonstrators, Merenne said, asked for admittance to the embassy building where only a few diplomats were present during the lunch hour. Merenne said he recognized them, one being from Tanganyika and the other from Ethiopia. Both are studying at a Washington university.

Merenne reported the two said they wanted to demonstrate. The embassy people told them they could do so but only outside the embassy.

REFUSED TO LEAVE

The Africans, however, refused to leave and also refused to listen to what Merenne and some others wanted to tell them about what has happened in the Congo.

After about 15 minutes, police arrived and arrested the demonstrators who were taken away in two trucks. The demonstrators outside the building, Merenne said, did some shouting and apparently enjoyed throwing snowballs—but that was all.

Police said later those taken into custody would be charged with picketing too close to the embassy, which is forbidden under District of Columbia law.

EX-PREMIER PATRICE LUMUMBA

CONGO

Did Lumumba 'Escape' Alive?

B'ham Post-Herald

B'ham, Ala.

Supporters Think Foes Killed Him

Pat. 2-11-61

BY DIETER STEINER

ELISABETHVILLE, The Congo, Feb. 10—An official report that ex-Premier Patrice Lumumba escaped jail today sparked charges his captors had murdered him and raised fears his supporters would slaughter hundredes of poltical prisoners in reprisal.

Dead or alive, Lumumba threatened to plunge the Congo into civil war. Although his supporters feared him slain, officials in anti-Lumuba Katanga Province said he was fleeing in bush country.

Observers warned that if the firebrand leftist was dead, his backers in Oriental and Kivu Provinces would not hesitate to execute anti-Lumumba prisoners. An estimated 300 prisoners were reported being held in Oriental Province alone. They included Congo Security Chief Gilbert Pongo, and Communications Minister Alphonse Songolo.

Charges 'Cover Story'

The Ghana representative in the UN conciliation commission charged the story that Lumumba clubbed his captors and escaped with two aides in a car was "a cover story."

"I am convinced they killed him," said Ghanaian diplomat Alexander Quaison-Sackey.

Pro-Belgian President Moise Tshome of secessionist Katanga Province, bitter foe of the pro-Communist Lumumba, put a price of $6000 on his head and closed all roads leading north and east ward Stanleyville, the Oriental Province stronghold of Lumumba forces.

Reports reaching Elisabethville, capital of Katanga, said a helicopter had sighted Lumumba and two aides in a car fleeing north near the town of Kasati, 40 miles from Mutshatsha where they had been held prisoner.

Stage Set For War

Worried diplomats warned that if Lumumba reached Stanleyville, the stage was set for civil war between his faction and the not-always-allied forces of Tshombe, Congolese Army Chief Maj. Gen. Joseph Mobutu and Congolese President Joseph Kasavubu.

Moscow Radio charged that the escape story was a blind to allow his anti-Communist foes to kill him.

The report of his escape, issued formally by Tshombe's information chief Godefroid Muningo, followed rumors that Lumumba already was dead.

He had been badly beaten when seized last December 2 by army strongman Maj. Gen. Joseph Mobutu in Leopoldville. At the time, Lumumba was jailed when caught fleeing what amounted to house arrest. He has wielded no direct power since Sept. 4.

He was clubbed again Jan. 17 when taken from Thysville, in Leopoldville Province, to Elisabethville, capital of Tshombe's Katanga Province.

According to Munongo, Lumumba and two companions, former sports minister Maurice Mpolo and former deputy senate speaker Joseph Okito, overpowered their guards, grabbed rifles and got away in a waiting car. Tshombe offered $1000 each for capture of Mpolo and Okito.

Lumumba's Fate Going Before U.N.

Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

By BRUCE W. MUNN

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (UPI)—The fate of deposed Congolese Premier Patrice Lumumba comes up before the U.N. Security Council Monday and at least 16 non-council members applied for permission to speak on the Congo crisis that threatens to cause new East-West friction.

Mon. 2-13-61

Russia, defeated Saturday in an attempt to force an emergency Saturday session of the 11-nation council to discuss Lumumba's disappearance, was reported planning a new offensive against the U.N. force in the Congo which has Western backing.

Sources said they did not expect new U.S. Ambassador Adlai Stevenson to speak at the session Monday.

Participating in the debate will be such "neutralist" African states as Ghana and Guinea, both of which support the Soviet position that Lumumba was the only legal head of the government in the Congo and that U.N. forces in the Congo were there illegally.

Among the other nations participating in the debate will be India, Belgium, Indonesia, Yugoslavia, Morocco and the Congo itself.

None of the non-council members, however, will be permitted to participate in any council vote.

Sir Patrick Deane of Britain, this month's chairman of the council under a rotating system, was to preside over the meeting which technically will be a continuation of preceding debate on the Congo crisis.

Deane Saturday joined with a majority of the council in rejecting Soviet delegate Valerian A. Sorin's appeal for an immediate emergency session. But the council did agree that the Lumumba case would be brought up for discussion at the Monday meeting.

Lumumba Dead Since Jan. 17?

Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

DURBAN, South Africa (AP)—The Sunday Tribune says proof is lacking, but the most favored story in Elisabethville is that Patrice Lumumba was slain the night of Jan. 17 when he arrived at that Katanga capital as a battered prisoner.

Mon. 2-13-61

"The hunt for Congo ex-Premier Lumumba is officially still on," the Tribune said Sunday in an Elisabethville dispatch, "with spotter planes and helicopters scouring the area and roadblocks flung across all exit routes.

"But here in Elisabethville everyone smiles knowingly when the escape is mentioned. The most favored story says Lumumba, battered and bedraggled, was shot the same night he was flown blindfolded into Elisabethville.

"The elaborate farce of his imprisonment was maintained, the knowing ones say, so his body could 'be found officially' just a few hours before the United Nation meets in New York to vote on whether all political prisoners in the Congo should be freed.

"President Moise Tshombe of Katanga, so the story goes, will refuse to say where Lumumba's body was found for fear of laying the tribesmen in that area open to reprisals later from pro-Lumumbists. All Tshombe will show, sources here maintain, will be photographs of the dead Lumumba and his coprisoners. It is hinted that the bodies will bear marks of burning, but will nevertheless still be recognizable.

"However, it must be emphasized that nobody has any reliable information on whether Lumumba really escaped or whether it is all just a political fabrication."

ESCAPED BY CAR

The Katanga government has officially denied its announcement of the escape Friday was manufactured to cover up an assassination plot. It said Lumumba and two associates flown to Katanga by the central Congo government for safekeeping — Senate Vice President Joseph Okito and former Youth Minister Maurice Mpolo—escaped by car from a farmhouse prison. It hinted that U. N. Moroccan troops were involved.

All three men were severely beaten by Katanga police when they arrived at Elisabethville from imprisonmnt at the Congo army camp in Thysville. The transfer was arranged by President Joseph Kasavubu's Leopoldville regime.

The Murder of Lumumba

The report of the United Nations legal experts that Premier Patrice Lumumba of the Congo was, in all likelihood, murdered by Belgian mercenaries with the responsible association of Premier Moise Tshombe and other high Katangese officials is utterly shocking. It confirms the worst suspicions held at the time. We must expect to see profound and unhappy repercussions in the tragic country of the Congo.

What seems to have happened is that Lumumba was killed cold bloodedly in a villa just outside Elisabethville, capital of Katanga Province, on Jan. 17 "in all probability in the presence of high officials of the Government of Katanga Province." The United Nations commission holds that the then Congolese President Joseph Kasavubu and his aides, as well as the Provincial Government of Tshombe, "should not escape responsibility for the death of Lumumba and his two associates."

The United Nations report is an indictment and the accused have the right of answer. The Leopoldville Government discouraged the investigations of the legal experts and prevented them from going to the scene of the crime, but the issue cannot now be evaded. Its effects are going to be harmful to the efforts of the United Nations to bring peace to the troubled Congo, but it was right, as well as courageous, for the United Nations to publish the findings.

A revival of the agitation that preceded and followed Lumumba's death is to be feared. The efforts to bring Vice Premier Antoine Gizenga of Oriental Province to Leopoldville for a show of unity are hardly likely to succeed now. M. Gizenga was Deputy Premier in Lumumba's Government and is sympathetic to the Communist bloc.

There is also the crisis in Katanga Province. Premier Tshombe has pretty well lost control of the northern half of his province. United Nations officials have been urging him to reach an accommodation with Premier Adoula in Leopoldville, but this new report on the murder of Lumumba is calculated to discredit Moise Tshombe completely. At the very least, as the United Nations experts say, there should be a further investigation and judicial proceedings "as soon as possible."

Red Reception Cool

The Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky

Joyous Senegalese Almost Mob Johnson

Tues 4-4-61

By The Associated Press

Dakar, Senegal, April 3.—United States Vice-President Johnson was almost mobbed Monday by joyous Senegalese celebrating this country's first year of independence.

The warmth of Johnson's reception officially and by the crowds was in marked contrast to the cold manner in which Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Jacob A. Malik has been treated in this West African nation which used to be French territory.

Johnson and Malik are representing their countries at the two-day independence celebration that began Monday at a presidential reception.

Soviet Luggage Searched

Johnson, French Cultural Minister Andre Malraux, and British representative Douglas Dodds Parker were received privately by President Leopold Senghor while Malik waited outside with scores of lesser delegates in one of the vast reception rooms of the palace.

Representatives of French African nations were received. Next Malik and the remaining delegates were received by Senghor in the alphabetical order of their countries, with the result that Malik was one of the last to convey good wishes of his Government.

Malik did not appear to be enjoying his treatment. He was practically snubbed at the airport upon his arrival, and the luggage of some members of the Russian delegation was searched.

Malik was asked if he planned to meet Johnson. He replied: "I'm bound to bump into him at one of these crowded receptions."

But the two men made no move to greet one another at a later point in the reception when they found themselves standing barely a handshake apart. Johnson's back was turned and he continued to chat amiably with young Aga Khan IV.

Crowd Breaks Through

As Johnson was leaving the presidential palace after the reception, a crowd of several thousand broke through police lines and swarmed over his car, shouting: "Long live the United States, champion of independence."

Johnson, who was riding with Ambassador Henry Villard and New Hampshire businessman Romeo Champagne, rolled down the car window and shook hands with those who managed to squeeze close enough to reach his outstretched arm.

Associated Press

Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson, on a mission of friendship in Senegal, made a close friend there yesterday when he gave a fountain pen to a child.

dependence.

Along the streets a strong breeze whipped the flags of 82 nations recognizing Senegal's independence. The presidential palace was guarded by towering Senegalese "red guards," the tough soldiers with red fezzes who once were among the most respected of French colonial troops.

The guests included heads of eight other former French African possessions which have won their independence in the past year and a half.

Senegalese Acclaim Johnson As Soviet's Malik Cools His Heels

The Washington Post P. 10

By Andrew Nash

DAKAR, Senegal, April 3 (AP) — Senegalese celebrating their first year of independence gave U. S. Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson a roaring welcome today but chilly treatment to Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Jacob A. Malik.

Tues 4-4-61

Johnson also got a warm reception from President Leopold Senghor at the presidential palace while Malik cooled his heels outside with scores of others. Johnson and Malik are representing their countries at two days of independence celebrations in this West African nation, formerly French.

Malik finally was received by the President near the end of the long list of delegates.

As Johnson emerged, many broke out of the crowd of thousands through police lines and swarmed over his car, shouting: "Long live the United States, champion of independence."

Johnson rolled down a window and shook hands with all who could get close enough to grasp his hand.

"The enthusiasm was real and I witnessed how happy they were to see a representative of the United States among them," he said later.

At a later ceremony, in a small nearby village, an umbrella snapped sut on Mrs. emerged laughing.

With hundreds of guests jammed into the French-built palace, Senghor distributed decorations to both Europeans and Africans who had steered his West African country through its first year of in-

Associated Press Wirephoto

CELEBRATING INDEPENDENCE . . . Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson, wife of the United States Vice-President, talks with the Aga Khan and Miss Helene Senghor, niece of Senegal's President Leopold Senghor, at Dakar yesterday during a celebration marking Senegal's first year of independence. (Story on Page 3.)

21 AFRICAN STATES OPEN CONFERENCE

Policy Split Causes Five to Shun Monrovia Talks

MONROVIA, Liberia, May 8 (Reuters)—Leaders of twenty-one independent African states met here today for a week-long "summit" conference to seek "African solutions to African problems."

This aim was emphasized in airport arrival statements yesterday by the Premiers of Nigeria and Sierra Leone and seven French-speaking African states.

Nigeria and newly independent Sierra Leone, represented respectively by Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa and Sir Milton Margai, are the only two British Commonwealth countries taking part in the conference.

Chad Leader Cites Aim

The President of Chad, François Tombalbaye, stressed that one aim of the conference was the creation of an organization linking English and French-speaking African states.

The delegates, who include many heads of state and government, represent more than two-thirds of the total population of independent Africa and more than 90 per cent of its nonwhite population.

African statesmen who have declined invitations to attend include two of the continent's foremost leaders—President Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana and President Gamal Abdel Nasser of the United Arab Republic—and the leaders of Guinea, Mali and Morocco.

These countries, which met at Casablanca in January, wanted the conference to decide on immediate action on pressing African problems such as the Congo, Algeria, Angola and South Africa, as proposed by President Sekov Toure of Guinea after the murder of Patrice Lumumba, the Congo's first Premier, in February.

Long-Term Plan Is Goal

These issues are certain to be discussed here. However, the emphasis is expected to be on a general, common, long-term attitude toward these problems and any others that may arise.

President Touré said in Conakry, his capital, that Guinea was not taking part in the conference because divergent attitudes by African states on the death of Mr. Lumumba had "emptied" the meeting of "real content."

Pan-American
President Sekou Touré

Permanent diplomatic consultative machinery among the African states appeared likely to emerge from the conference.

Measures for closer cooperation in development, aid to countries still under colonial rule and the promotion of world peace also were up for discussion.

On the five-point agenda was a discussion of "threats to peace and stability" in Africa, with special reference to specific areas of conflict, such as Algeria and South Africa.

The delegates also were due to consider political and economic cooperation, including the principles of nonintervention in internal affairs, cooperation against subversion and the settling of border disputes.

Touré Arrives in Cairo

Special to The New York Times.

CAIRO, May 8—President Sékou Touré of Guinea received a personal welcome from President Gamal Abdel Nasser of the United Arab Republic today on his arrival for a one-week state visit.

President Touré and President Nasser are expected to discuss matters pertaining to unity among the new African independent states. The plans for a conference of nonaligned countries, advanced by President Nasser and President Tito of Yugoslavia, also are likely to be discussed.

Mr. Touré is on his second formal visit here in recent years. He is expected to brief Mr. Nasser on the new union of African states established last week by Guinea, Ghana and Mali.

The Cairo press gave prominence today to an interview Mr. Touré gave just before his departure from Conakry. In the interview he invited the United Arab Republic and other new African states to join the new union. There was no immediate reaction in Cairo to this invitation.

Mr. Nasser is interested mainly in the proposal advanced in collaboration with President Tito. The two have proposed that heads of uncommitted states the world over meet some time soon to discuss mutual problems in the east-west "cold war."

Mr. Touré, arriving in a plane of the Guinea Airlines, was met at the Egyptian border by a squadron of jet fighters. The Guinean President brought a twenty-man delegation with him.

18a 1961

AFRICAN STUDENTS ON TV- ON EDUCATION BIAS

African Students Are Heard Over TV On Education, Bias

The Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Feb. 18-24 1961

African students and their education in the United States is subject of "Chet Huntley Reporting" on the NBC-TV Network Sunday. This program was originally scheduled for Jan 22 but was replaced by an appraisal of President Kennedy's inaugural speech.

The program was focused on a number of African students at universities and colleges in the United States and, through film, showed events in their lives and the problems they have encountered. Interviews presented their views on this education program.

A young man from Uganda who is studying on a scholarship at New York University and living at International House, gave his views of New York. A Nigerian discussed the problems he has encountered as a student at Fordham University. He is working his way through college.

A Uganda student who first studied medicine at the University of Moscow was interviewed. He explained how the Russians did not segregate his compatriots for racial reasons but did create barriers for political reasons. He was expelled from the U.S.S.R. for refusing to sign a manifesto criticizing the U.S. for the U-2 incident. Another man interviewed, Legson Kayira, walked 2,500 miles from his home in Nyasaland to the Sudan to reach transportation which would take him to the U.S.

U.S. Negroes, Nigerians Begin Own Cultural Program During 2-Day Meet

Thirty-three leading American Negro educators, artists and performers will participate in a two-day program devoted to the interpretation of African and American Negro arts in Lagos, Nigeria, Dec. 18 and 19.

"The event will mark the opening of the American Society of African Culture's Center at Lagos. The program is the first of its kind in Africa," according to Dr. John A. Davis, executive director of the society, which has its New York office at 15 East 40th st.

Dr. Davis also stated that the festival will launch an exchange program for African and American Negro performing artists by AMSAC.

The American participants will share the stage with their African counterparts to demonstrate the development of Negro artistry both in Africa and in the Americas. A collection of paintings and sculpture works by American Negroes will be on exhibit at the Handle Hall along with African works of art.

Painters and sculptors to be represented are: Jacob Lawrence, Carroll Simms, Hughie Lee-Smith, Charles White James Yergans, Norma Morgan and Ernie Chrichlow.

Langston Hughes, poet and novelist, and Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, governor general of Nigeria, will renew an acquaintance established at Lincoln University when both were students. Dr. Azikiwe both studied and taught at American universities.

Among the Americans who will participate, in addition to Mr. Hughes and Dr. Davis are: Dr. Horace Mann Bond, president of the society and dean of education at Atlanta university; Dr. Willis James, specialist in jazz and professor of music at Spelman college; and Cedric Dover, artist and anthropologist.

Also Hale Woodruff, professor of art at New York university; and Mrs. Rosey E. Pool, poetess, who is presently compiling an anthology of Afro-American poetry.

Performing artists include: Lionel Hampton, jazz musician; Odetta, spiritual singer; Brock Peters, folk singer; Nina Simone, song stylist; and Randy Weston, composer and jazz pianist.

Also, Geoffrey Holder, dancer and choreographer; Natalie Hinderas, concert pianist; and Martha Flowers, concert singer.

African participants will include John Akar, writer and actor from Sierra Leone; and Michael Olatunji, drummer from Nigeria.

Organizations and individuals assisting in the program include: the Mbari Writers Group of Nigeria; Wole Soyinka, Nigerian playwright; and the Senegalese Ballet Company.

The two-day celebration will incorporate both discussions and performances. The first day's discussion will consider "Negro Culture in Africa and in the Americas." On the second day discussants will analyze the common themes derivations and sources of African and American Negro plastic and spatial arts, spirituals and popular music drama and literature and the dance.

"Evenings will be devoted to performances of music, the dance and drama by American and African performers," Mrs. Yvonne O. Walker, Festival Coordinator, announced.

Calvin Raullerson, associate executive director of the Lagos office, says he anticipates an audience of 6,000 at the celebration.

AMSAC will be host to all the African delegates to the United Nations at its fifth annual Christmas party, Monday, Dec. 11, at the Riviera Terrace. The event will also be a bon voyage party for participants of the Lagos Festival. Joining in the celebration will be Harry Belafonte, actor and singer, and Ossie Davis, star of the Broadway comedy, **Purlie Victorious.** Davis will also act as Master of Ceremonies for the evening.

Williams Faces Cameroon Row

The Washington Post
Mar 3-6-61
Washington DC
1A

By Warren Unna
Staff Reporter

YAOUNDE, Cameroon, Mar. 5—G. Mennen Williams found himself in a full-fledged diplomatic hornets' nest today after flying here from the Congo. Cameroon, a former French trusteeship, is publicly mad at the British and privately at the Nigerians and wants the United States to prove its friendship by backing its cause against the two other American friends.

Prime Minister Charles Assale and Foreign Minister Charles Okala wasted no time yesterday in telling the American Assistant Secretary of State just what their grievance is.

Differ in Plebiscite

In the United Nations plebiscite three weeks ago the southern Cameroon region under British trusteeship voted to join the Republic of Cameroon but the northern region, also under British trusteeship, voted to join Nigeria.

The southern region boasts a strong political leader in John Foncha, head of the Kamerun National Democratic Party which now stands as a challenge to Cameroon President Ahidjo and his Union Camerounaise.

The northern region, had it not decided ot link up with Nigeria, would have provided Ahidjo with a strong conservative Moslem following to counterbalance Foncha's power in the upcoming political struggle.

Ahidjo has accused Britain of interferiing with northern region votes—presumably to ingratiate London with Nigeria, a former colony.

The British deny the charge and the United States knows of no skullduggery which might have caused the plebiscite to go against Cameroon desires.

Associated Press

CHARLES OKALA
. . . buttonholes Williams

But Cameroon already has protested to the United Nations and Okala told Williams he will leave early in the week to take the matter before the U. N. Assembly. He will ask for a new plebiscite.

Position Made Clear

Okala made it plain to Williams he wants a United States vote of support. Williams, unaware of the issue when he left Washington just as it broke last month, did his best smile, understandingly.

Ahidjo first said he would abide by any adverse U. N. decision on Cameroon's appeal. He now has changed his mind and calls it a matter of vital self-determination.

To date Cameroon has been ardently pro-French and anti-Communist, with no suggestion that it will look to the East if the West proves wanting in support. But three days ago the first Communist delegation made its appearance here. It was a three-man, one-woman Soviet "technical assistance" team which Ahidjo felt obliged to let in to placate his political opponents.

Cameroon leaders have made no secret about their need for all possible foreign aid. Williams was told that one of the things most desired is financing for the Douala-Chad railroad project which would provide a central transportation axis through this sparsely populated country.

Williams and his State Department party concluded a 4-day stay in the strife-torn Congo yesterday morning generally convinced that something must be done to persuade U. N. Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold that his special representative in Leopoldville, Rajeshwar Dayal of India, is frustrating all attempts to mediate the Congo's civil war and is creating a black eye for the U. N. in all of Africa.

State Department officials were very disturbed to hear rumors that Hammarskjold was considering extending Dayal's contract for another six months.

N.Y. Herald Tribune New York P. 2 Associated Press

FOOD FOR STARVING CONGOLESE—A member of the United Nations staff distributing food to starving mothers and children of the Baluba tribe in a remote section of southern Kasai Province.

Hunger Now the Enemy For Congo's Refugees

BAKWANGA, Belgian Congo (Republic, Jan. 1 (UPI).—A tropical downpour beat on the corrugated iron roof of the long, low, barracks-like building. Inside hundreds of ragged Africans, most of them children, sat or lay huddled three and four to a cot. They gazed listlessly. Even the children did not have the energy to cry.

The scene was in the Protestant mission hospital at Miabe, in the Baluba country, and these were a few of the 300,000 refugees who fled from political and tribal warfare to a 400-square-mile area around Bakwanga.

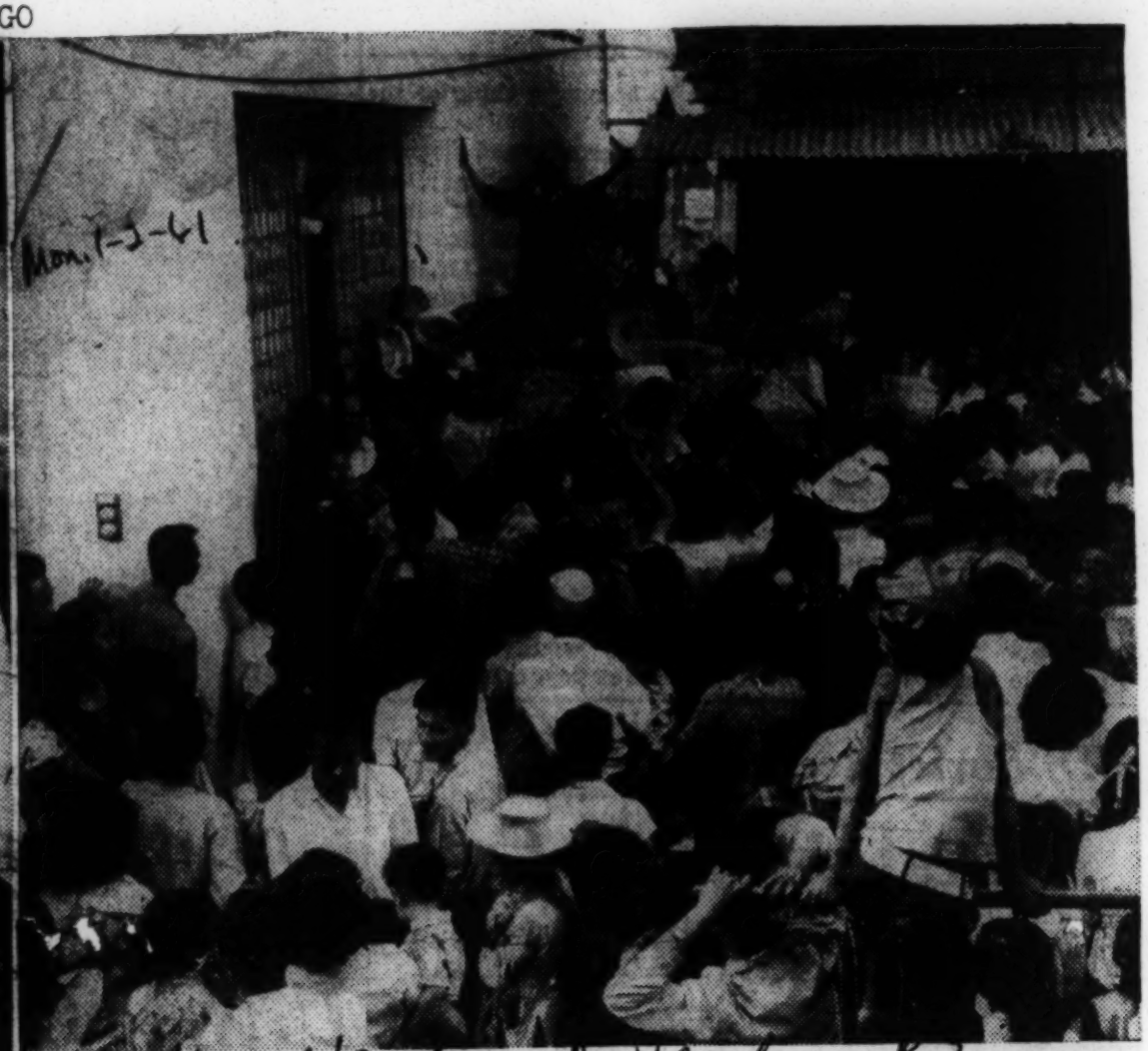
It was late in the afternoon and these people had not eaten all day. They were in various stages of starvation.

The Lucky Ones

Some of the children had legs and arms no thicker than a man's thumb. Their faces were puffy, their abdomens swollen, their hair discolored, their joints stiff.

Yet they were the lucky ones. They had shelter and soon they would have food—rice, sardines and dried milk.

In remoter parts of the "famine triangle" in the Congo, thousands of persons still were huddled in burned-out villages, under trees and bridges, waiting for death.



Mon. 1-3-61

N.Y. Herald Tribune New York P. 2 Associated Press

U. S. RICE FOR LAOTIANS—Crowd in Vientiane gathers to receive gifts of rice flown from the United States.

U. N. Speeds Food

Help is on the way in the form of a massive airlift organized by the United Nations, which is bringing in what food it can buy and distributing it with available trucks. But it needs outside help and quickly.

The patients at the Miabe Hospital had not been fed because the Congolese medical assistant in charge had taken the day off. It was his first holiday in weeks, and he had left the hospital in charge of subordinates who were not up to the job.

The Rev. Archie D. Graber, of Fort Wayne, Ind., a Mennonite missionary with the Congo Protestant relief agency, said: "I'thappens all the time."

"They told me they couldn't cook for the patients because the kitchen generator has broken down, and they can't use wood because its raining," he said.

Not unkindly, he issued orders in fluent Chaluba. A couple of wide-eyed boys trotted off to carry them out. "I brought ten sacks of rice, ten cases of dried milk and ten cases of canned sardines in here last week," he said. "Even without a fire, we can get milk mixed for the children and we can open some sardines for the grownups. Then we'll see if we can't fix that generator or find some dry wood."

The same heavy rain was pouring down at the mission school next to the Bakwanga Cathedral, and there was the same mixture of hope and misery in low school buildings which have become an emergency hospital.

A Belgian doctor, six Roman Catholic nuns in white tropical-cotton habits and a dozen or so Congolese student nurses were caring for 360 men, women and children—mostly children.

The hospital has 100 beds. Seventy of the children were orphans or had become separated from their parents. The hospital lost twenty-five children in two weeks, but it is lowering the death rate now.

Congo Tribe Opens Fire On Patrol

1 Dead, 4 Missing In United Nations Unit After Ambush

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo (AP) — Rampaging pro-Lumumba rebels ambushed a U. N. unit in Kivu Province Friday and refused to cease fire despite orders from rebel headquarters in Stanleyville. The battle raged throughout the day.

A U. N. spokesman here reported one Nigerian lieutenant with the U. N. forces killed and four other Nigerians missing. Congolese reported many more casualties. Rebel troops numbered more than 1,500, the Nigerians about 200.

The scene of the battle was Kindu, where Congolese troops nominally under control of the rebel government of Kivu Province—in the eastern Congo—have for several weeks roamed through the countryside terrorizing the population. The soldiers have repeatedly defied their officers' orders to withdraw to barracks.

The area is part of the northeastern section of the Congo dominated by forces of the Stanleyville pro-Communist rebels, who remain loyal to deposed Premier Patrice Lumumba.

This was the account given by the United Nations here:

Thursday night a group of rebel soldiers got drunk and began brawling. They opened fire and the Nigerian troops, stationed in the area to maintain order, killed six in ending the fight.

This morning the dead men's comrades, incensed and seeking revenge, ambushed a Nigerian platoon. The Nigerians fought their way back to their compound and took up defense positions alongside two other platoons, making their number about 200.

The U. N. forces are members of the Queen's Own Nigerian Regiment, among the best trained and disciplined soldiers in the Congo.

RED CROSS HAILED FOR AID IN CONGO

U. N. Agency Cites Work of Doctors and Nurses— Incidents Avoided

By KATHLEEN TELTSCH

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. Jan. 28—In the turbulent Congo the Red Cross arm band has proved to be more effective protection for teams of physicans and nurses than a military escort.

This was attested to today by Henrik Beer, secretary general of the League of Red Cross Societies, who has just returned from an inspection visit to the Congo.

Mr. Beer, who stopped off for consultations here with Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold, reported that the Red Cross teams had demonstrated ingenuity as well as courage in conducting their medical work in some of the most remote areas.

A German surgeon operating in a makeshift hospital, stitched a wound with nylon fishing line when his medical supplies failed to get through. In another area in Kivu Province, a Swedish doctor runs a dispensary 150 miles from the nearest telephone.

Work Without Incident

Mr. Beer said the Red Cross teams had succeeded in working without any major incident—he paused to knock wood—because the red-and-white insignia long had been familiar in the Congo and revered for the help it had meant to the Congolese. The Red Cross has been in the Congo since before it became a Belgian colony in 1908.

The Red Cross customarily operates during brief emergency periods. But in the case of the Congo, Dr. Beer said, an agreement has been made with the World Health Organization to continue through next June. This will give the United Nations agency time to recruit additional medical personnel to replace the Red Cross teams when they must be withdrawn.

Twenty-five teams are being recruited for service, many to replace those who have been at work since last July, Mr. Beer said. The teams are recruited from a number of smaller powers. At times there have been teams operating from both East and West Germany.

Officials of the World Health Organization give the teams credit for having averted large-scale epidemics in the Congo. The threat persists, however, particularly in such famine areas as South Kasai, where the population, suffering from malnutrition, has become weakened and made susceptible to infectious disease.

Dr. Michael R. Sacks, acting director of the New York office of the World Health Organization, said plans were being pushed to lay the basis for permanent health services for the Congo.

The United Nations agency has arranged for sixty young Congolese to receive fellowships for three-year medical studies in France and Switzerland. The students received some medical training and had been assisting Red Cross medical workers.

The World Health Organization also plans to assist Lovanium University, in the Congo, in expanding its medical teaching program and to provide full-time teaching staffs for this purpose.

U. S. MISSION GIRL RAPED, STRIP NUNS

9 Americans in Terror Region

LEOPOLDVILLE, Congo Republic, March 13 (UPI)—Lumumbist Congolese repeatedly raped an American missionary girl and stripped white nuns in an outburst of savagery in Kivu province, officals reported tonight.

A United Nations spokesman called the treatment "bestial."

During the hate orgy that began with the slaying of Patrice Lumumba, pro-Communist ex-premier, last month, priests were clubbed to their knees and forced to blaspheme with the chant that Lumumba was "the Christ of the Congo."

300 in Terror

Ten victims were flown to Leopoldville two days ago from leftist Kivu province. They reported that 300 terrified Europeans are still in the region, virtually prisoner and many at the mercy of rampaging Congolese.

The 10 victims brought here, three nuns, three priests and four Portuguese nationals, were hospitalized.

Nine Americans, members of two missionary families, were among the white people trapped there. The United States embassy reported that it was safe as of yesterday.

Identity Withheld

The identity of the raped American girl was not disclosed.

Nuns were dragged into the brush, stripped, and forced to dance naked on sharp rocks, the three nuns brought here said.

One of them said they underwent indescribable humiliation and treatment so atrocious it could not be talked about.

The three nuns said that Lumumbist soldiers and pro-Lumumba civilians had been spreading the reign of rape and terror since disclosure of Lumumba's death Feb. 20 in Katanga province.

Beaten Belgians Flown Out

Nineteen Belgians, badly beaten by Lumumbists, were flown to Leopoldville yesterday from Bukavu, the capital of Kivu.

A patrol of Malayan troops was ordered to Kama, 138 miles from the provincial capital, to investigate the rape of the American girl by four Congolese soldiers. The rape occurred March 5, reports to Leopoldville said.

One of the nuns brought into Leopoldville had multiple fractures of her arm. She is Sister Amanda Marie, 65, a Belgian.

The two American missionary families in Kivu are members of the world-wide Grace Testimony church with headquarters in Park Ridge, Ill.

Four from Chicago

They were identified as:

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Vinton of Ebensberg, Pa.; their son Frederick of Lynwood, Cal., and his wife and infant son; Mr. and Mrs. Carl L. Anderson, of Chicago, and their two daughters, Sally and Eline.

An estimated 250 of the 300 white people trapped by Lumumbists in Kivu are in the Maniema area in the southwest region where pro-Lumumba feeling is particularly strong.

The Lumumbists refused to let the white people leave on ground that they were needed there.

U. S. Aid Encouraged

Frank Carlucci, United States embassy second secretary, flew to the Lumumbist capital at Stanleyville, Oriental province, last week to try to win release of the Vintons and Andersons.

He had reported encouraging signs that they would be permitted to leave.

The atrocities were reported as anti-Lumumba troops under Maj. Gen. Joseph Mobutu continued a drive thru equatorial province against Lumumba strongholds.

Three companies of Lumumbist troops were reported captured and disarmed when the towns of Ikela and Mondombe fell to the advancing Mobutu men. The 1,200 man force was reported closing on the border of Oriental province, which is the main Lumumbist stronghold in the chaotic Congo.

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CONGO

NKRUMAH URGES U.N. TO RESHAPE CONGO PROGRAM

wed. 3-8-61

Ghana President Demands Recall of Foreign Missions and Disarming of Army

ASSEMBLY RECONVENES

African Is Only Speaker—Calls for 'Speedy Action' to Restore Prestige

By THOMAS J. HAMILTON

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., March 7—The Assembly resumed its fifteenth session today and heard President Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana demand that the United Nations reorganize its military and civilian program in the Congo.

"If speedy and effective action is taken now in the Congo," Mr. Nkrumah said, "the United Nations will have that prestige and moral backing which it must have if it is to tackle other even graver world problems."

The Ghanaian President was the only speaker. In his 12,000-word address, he restated his demands that the Congolese Army be disarmed and retrained under United Nations supervision, that all foreign diplomatic missions in the Congo be recalled "for the time being" and that the Congolese Parliament be reconvened.

Congo Elections Urged

He added a proposal that general elections be held in the Congo under United Nations supervision.

President Nkrumah suggested also that the United Nations force in the Congo be increased to twenty-seven battalions, with an unspecified number of aircraft and supporting personnel, and that the United Nations take over control of harbors and airports in the Congo. On a basis of 800 soldiers to a battalion, Mr. Nkrumah apparently favors a force of 21,600, plus air and support personnel.

Though there have been recent withdrawals from the United Nations command, Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold has obtained pledges of additional contingents that will bring the force in the Congo to a strength of 18,000 in a few weeks. Mr. Hammarskjold estimated recently that a force of 25,000 would be needed.

Mr. Nkrumah, who until now had insisted that the United Nations force consist exclusively of troops from African and Asian states, indicated today a willingness to have it include contingents from any uncommitted countries.

The United Nations force now includes contingents from Canada, Ireland and Sweden. Mr. Nkrumah's program would exclude Canada, as a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, but would permit Ireland and Sweden to maintain their contingents in the Congo.

The Ghanaian said, however, that the troops should "come in the main from Africa and Asia." The United Nations civil and military command in the Congo "must be reorganized so that the initiative in producing a solution comes primarily from the African states, with military support from the uncommitted countries of Asia and elsewhere," he declared.

Mr. Nkrumah, who concentrated his attack on Belgium, asserted that United Nations policy in the Congo had "played completely into the hands of those Belgian interests who are financing Mobutu, Kalonji, Tshombe and Kasavubu." Maj. Gen. Joseph D. Mobutu is the Congolese Army commander; Albert Kalonji heads the "mining state" of South Kasai; Mosse Tshombe is President of secessiionist Katanga Province, and Joseph Kasavubu is President of the Congo.

Mr. Nkrumah charged also that the world organization had, in effect, supported the "mutinous" Congolese army "against the democratically elected Government of the Congo."

However, he declared that the "immediate necessity" was a settlement of the Congo problem on the basis of the resolutions adopted by the Security Council. He suggested that the question of the future status of Mr. Hammarskjold, whose Congo policy has been bitterly attacked by the Soviet Union, could wait.

Changes Held Necessary

In this connection, Mr. Nkrumah said that he had "strong views" on the structure of the United Nations and the position of the Secretary General "because I believe that if the United Nations is to survive, it must adjust itself to the changing political circumstances of the world today."

Thus he reserved his views on Premier Khrushchev's proposal last fall that the office of Secretary General be replaced by a triumvirate containing one representative each from the Eastern, Western and uncommitted members of the United Nations.

The Assembly meeting today was a continuation of the session that was recessed last Dec. 21 after disposing of only about two-thirds of the items on its agenda. After the end of today's session, Mr. Nkrumah took part in the first stage of a meeting of Mr. Hammarskjold's advisory committee on the Congo. The Ghanaian President left shortly before 7 P. M.

Mr. Nkrumah's address received a mixed reception. Adlai E. Stevenson of the United Stttes, who had a breakfast conference yesterday with Mr. Nkrumah, joined in the applause at the end of the speech. Later, he issued the following written comment:

"Most all of President Nkrumah's suggestions are included in the resolution adopted by the Security Council. But his interest and concern for the Congo operation are welcomed."

Andrei A. Gromyko, Soviet Foreign Minister, and delegates of the Soviet-bloc nations applauded enthusiastically at a number of points in Mr. Nkrumah's speech. Delegates from the more moderate African countries, some of which are at loggerheads with Ghana on other issues, were generally critical.

Mr. Nkrumah's willingness to give Asia, as well as Africa, a part in settling Congolese affairs apparently reflected the results of his talks with Asian delegates here since his arrival Sunday.

Talk Termed Confusing

One West European delegate said that he found the speach confusing. He expressed the opinion that Mr. Nkrumah still hoped to obtain United States acceptance of part of his Congolese program and limited himself to vague statements today pending his meeting tomorrow in Washington with President Kennedy.

Mr. Stevenson did not specify what points in Mr. Nkrumah's speech he believed were included in the Security Council resolution adopted Feb. 28, which authorized the United Nations to use force in the Congo as a last resort to prevent a civil war.

Mr. Nkrumah observed that "the latest Security Council resolution authorizes the carrying out of at least three of my proposals—the regrouping and training of the Force Publique [the Congolese Army], the expulsion of the Belgian military personnel and that steps are being taken to increase the African representation in both the civil and the military spheres."

Mr. Nkrumah spoke to the Assembly several hours after the United Nations made public a letter from President Kasavubu warning that serious outbreaks in the Congolese Army might recur.

Mr. Kasavubu presented details of an army reorganization plan. Essentially, the President would retain control of the Army. The reorganization would be drafted by a national defense coucil composed of United Nations and Congolese officials but headed by a "neutral" responsible only to Mr. Kasabubu.

"The reorganization must embrace the entire country, including Eastern, Kivu, South Kasai and Katanga" provinces, Mr. Kasavubu wrote.

Argentina Cautions U. N.

Special to The New York Times.

BUENOS AIRES, March—Argentina has advised the United Nations that she will withdraw her air force contingent from the Congo if United Nations forces engage in "warlike action."

A note delivered to Mr. Hammarskold said the Argentine contingent was in the Congo for purposes of security only.

U. N. TROOPS SHOOT A CONGO SOLDIER

The N. Y. Times

Sudanese at Naval Base Exchange Fire Under New Mandate to Use Force

New York

By HENRY TANNER

Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, March 3 — United Nations troops, acting under Security Council authority to use force to maintain order, killed a Congolese soldier today at Banana, 250 miles southwest of here.

The shooting by Sudanese troops occurred at a naval base at the mouth of the Congo River. It began when Congolese troops sought to arrest a radio operator working for the United Nations, a spokesman here reported.

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[The firing continued into the night despite efforts to achieve a cease-fire, news agencies reported.]

The Sudanese, who have a small detachment at the naval base had prevented the arrest. In the ensuing scuffle two Congolese soldiers were captured, the spokesman said.

The Sudanese later went to the Congolese military camp with their prisoners, intending to turn them over the the Congolese commander. The Congolese opened fire as the Sudanese approached. The Sudanese returned the fire and killed one Congolese, according to a United Nations description of the incident.

In Leopoldville meanwhile the United Nations command ordered its personnel to intensify self-defense measures in the face of sporadic clashes with Congolese and continuing mobilization of the population.

United Nations officers have been wearing side arms on and off duty for several days, even while shopping. They have orders not to drive alone and to form convoys of at least twenty-four men whehever they leave the downtown area.

The headquarters of the international command instructed its civilian employes to stop work at 4 P. M. today and to go directly home and stay there until the offices opened tomorrow morning.

Attacks Are Feared

The order was issued in fear of attacks by hostile Congolese crowds. The attacks did not take place.

The United Nations orders were issued after the Leopoldville radio announced that Congolese war veterans planned a mass rally in front of their organization's building at 5 P. M. The building is a few blocks from United Nations headquarters.

United Nations officials said the prospect of large and potentially hostile crowds near by at the moment when United Nations employes would be on their way home had prompted the emergency orders.

President Joseph Kasavubu and other Congolese leaders addressed a special appeal to war veterans to heed the Government's call for "mobilization of all efforts of the nation" against any attempt by the United Nations to violate the national sovereignty of the Congo.

The Congolese are convinced that the United Nations force here will try to disarm the Congolese Army. The Security Council resolution that authorized the use of force, if necessary, to prevent civil war also sanctioned a reorganization of Congolese armed forces.

More than 7,000 veterans have heeded the Leopoldville Government's appeal and registered as volunteers for the army in the last three days. More veterans are expected to come to the capital from bush villages to register.

United Nations helicopters made frequent low passes over Leopoldville and trucks filled with Tunisian soldiers and with mounted machine guns patrolled the streets.

These security measures are a result of a series of incidents that began last Sunday when Congolese troops disarmed twelve Tunisians manhandled United Nations personnel and raped a woman.

The United Nations command was still without reliable information tonight about a Tunisian officer who disappeared two days ago. The officer's jeep was found yesterday, its tires riddled by bullets.

Reports today said the Tunisians had retaliated by seizing a Congolese soldier near the Leopoldville airport and holding him hostage. The Tunisians were said to be in a state of high excitement.

As tension increased, Premier Ileo, accompanied by Interior Minister Cyrille Adoula

and Vice Premier Jean Bolikango, left Leopoldville by plane for Tananarive in the Malagasy Republic. Also in the group was Cleophas Kamitatu, president of the provincial government of Leopoldville, who had been a political ally of Patrice Lumumba, the slain former Premier.

Kivu Leader Opposes Gizenga

USUMBARA, Ruanda-Urundi, March 3 (AP)—A leader of the Congo's Kivu Province has declared his district independent of the rebel regime in Eastern Province.

The leader, Antoine Omari, sent a telegram yesterday to President Joseph Kasavubu, President Moise Tshombe of Katanga Province and President Albert Kalonji of South Kasai. He said he wanted to join a pact the three signed this week for military coopeartion against Antoine Gizenga's rebel regime in Stanleyville, capital of Eastern Province.

Mr. Omari is a leader in Maniema, the western district of Kivu, which borders this Belgian trust territory. Kivu has been a focal point of trouble for Stanleyville's leaders since the death of Patrice Lumumba and the ensuing power struggle among his political heirs.

U.S. RECALLS SHIPS ORDERED TO CONGO

Navy Says U.N. Does Not Need Them—Risk of Fight Said to Concern Kennedy

By DANA ADAMS SCHMIDT
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7—The United States reversed today the order that yesterday sent a small Navy task force toward Congolese waters.

The Navy announced that the four ships were turned around this morning because "their presence is not required by the United Nations in Congo waters."

[The Congolese Government demanded in Leopoldville that the United Nations forces relinquish control of various strategic areas, including the nation's major airport at Leopoldville.]

500 Marines in Group

Some African diplomats in Washington attributed the quick reversal of orders to the ships to second thoughts at the White House about the advisability of risking United States involvement in combat for control of Matadi, the Congo's only port.

The United Nations command has threatened to take back the port by force if negotiations fail. A United Nations force there surrendered to the Congoleses Army after two days of fighting over the week-end.

The four ships, a destroyer, a tanker and two landing ship transports with 500 marines aboard, were heading for Capetown, South Africa, on a goodwill visit when they were ordered Sunday night to change course and head for the Gulf of Guinea, off the Congo.

The Navy said the main purpose was to be available if the United Nations commander wanted to bring troops out or send more in.

Today, the Navy said, the ships resumed the goodwill tour which has taken them to eleven ports on the West African coast.

The reversal came on the eve of a meeting here between President Kennedy and President Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana, a leading neutralist of sub-Sahara Africa and a supporter of Patrice Lumumba before the Congolese political figure's slaying.

Lincoln White, the State Department press officer, disclosed that Ambassador Clare H. Timberlake addressed his request for standby forces directly to the Navy and had told the State Department about it afterward. This was the measure of the urgency the Ambassador attached to the struggle for Matadi.

Action Supported

Mr. White explained that Mr. Timberlake had authority to take such action. He said the State Department stood behind both his original "precautionary step" and the later reversal.

President Nkrumah's visit will oblige President Kennedy to engage in a kind of personal diplomacy that is almost inevitable in dealing with new Africans countries whose institutional framework is still in formation.

The Ghanaoan President exerts authoritarian control over his government. No one else could speak with authority for his government.

He has engaged in some correspondence with President Kennedy, growing out of the arrival of Francis H. Russell, the new United States Ambassador to Accra. President Kennedy replied to a twelve-page letter from Mr. Nkrumah and others followed.

The White House disclosed that President Kennedy would go to the airport to meet Mr. Nkrumah. Some officials believed that the importance of the visit had been raised by indications in New York that the United States would be able to work with Mr. Nkrumah on African policy. Mr. Nkrumah has been attending the sessions of the United Nations General Assembly.

Congo Curbs U. N. Planes

By HENRY TANNER
Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, March 7—The Government of the Congo threatened today to deprive United Nations military forces of control of the principal airport in the Congo.

In a statement issued at the end of a cabinet meeting tonight, the Government demanded that United Nations forces return to the Congolese army control of "all strategic points on national territory, including the Airport of Ndjili, in Leopoldville.

The threat came as United Nations officials were negotiating with little hope for permission to return to Matadi, the nation's only major port, from which they had been driven Sunday by Congolese soldiers after a two-day battle.

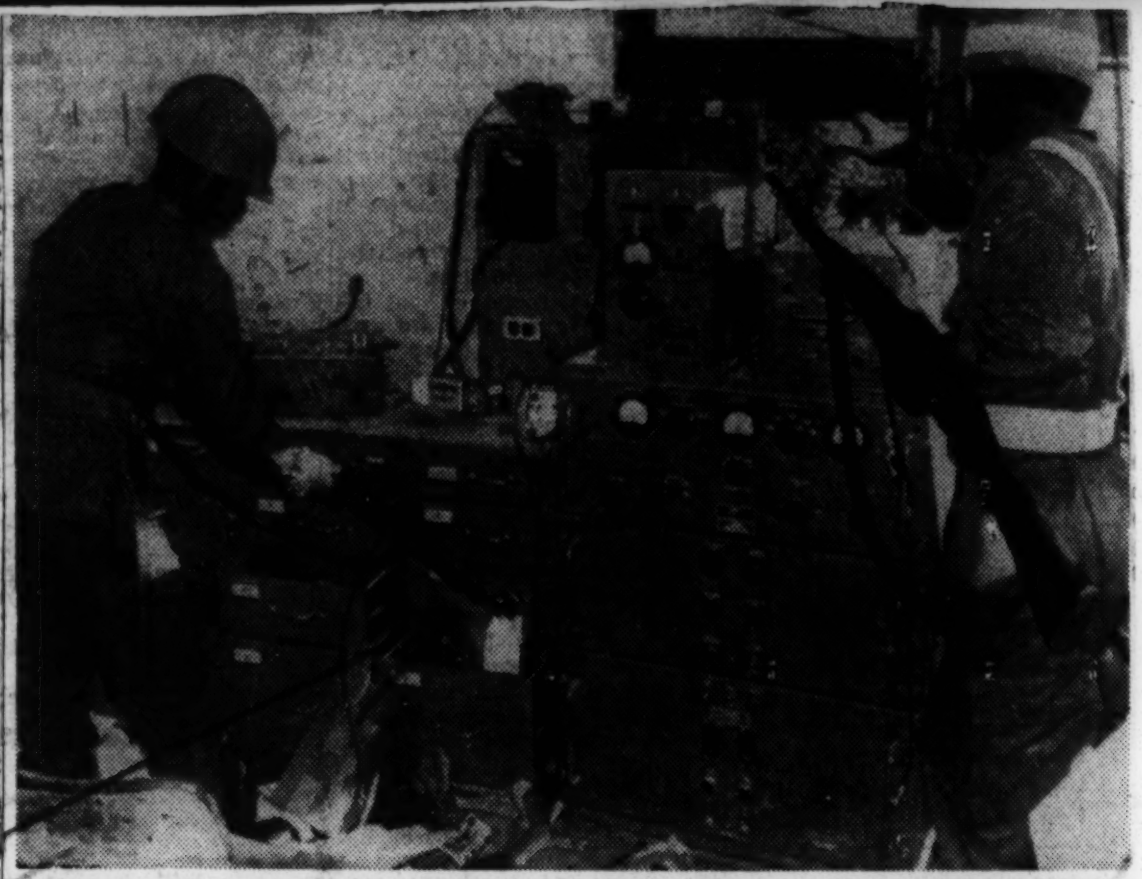
Albert Delvaux, acting Minister of Interior, announced this morning that the Government had given orders that no United Nations plane would henceforth be permitted to take off or land at Ndjili without permission of Congolese authorities. He said that Conogolese officials would "check" the planes.

Fliers Warned of Peril

He added that if United Nations fliers ignored the Government's order they would do so at their own risk.

The United Nations command has taken the position that control of the airfields and ports is vital to the security of the international force. Spokesman emphatically repeated this position today.

The Congolese threat will be put to its first test tomorrow. The first of 600 Tunisian soldiers are due to arrive at Ndjili in United States military aircraft at 8:30 A.M. The arrival



Associated Press Radiophoto

INSPECTING THEIR PRIZE: Congolese soldiers look over radio station in port city of Matadi after driving Canadian and Sudanese members of U. N. force from area.

marks the beginning of an emergency airlift in which an Indian brigade of 3,000 men is scheduled to arrive within a week.

It was understood that the new arrivals would be equipped with artillery and armored cars. Until now the only heavy equipment of the United Nations force has consisted of a handful of light British armored cars belonging to the Malayan contingent.

Mr. Delvaux, in his news conference said that the Congolese Government did not see the necessity for United Nations reinforcements.

He declared that the United Nations would not be permitted to use the port of Matadi for the time being. Congolese pilots have been instructed not to be available, he said. He added that he was aware that this order blocked a contingent of Indonesian soldiers who are now at Kitona, a military base at the mouth of the Congo River, and who expected to board ship at Matadi this week for repatriation.

The United States ship General Leroy, which was to pick up the Indonesians, received orders yesterday to anchor off the mouth of the river. The ship carries food for famine-stricken areas in the interior of the Congo.

Dayal's Ouster Demanded

The cabinet also decided tonight to make the depature of Rajeshwar Dayal, head of the dispensable condition for IODR United Nationsimission, an indispensable condition for "frank" collaboration between the United Nations forces to Matadi and Banana prior to Mr. Dayal's departure. Banana is a small naval coast town where a Congolese soldier was killed Friday in the first incident of the week-end.

Mr. Dayal, Secretary General Hammarskjold's personal representative, was scheduled to meet Congolese Government officials tomorrow in another round of negotiations for the return of United Nations forces to Matadi and Banana. The negotiations began yesterday.

The Congolese Cabinet was understood to have decided tonight not to resume negotiations with Mr. Dayal tomorrow but to tell him that it would negotiate only with his successor.

Mr. Dayal had been scheduled to leave tomorrow for New York for consultations with Mr. Hammarskjold. This morning a United Nations spokesman announced that Mr. Dayal's departure had been postponed until the end of the week.

Mekki Abbas, a Sudanese economics expert, is reliably reported to have been appointed head of the United Nations mission during Mr. Dayal's trip.

Word of the appointment has given rise to renewed speculation here that Mr. Dayal may be leaving for good.

In another development, the commander of 800 Moroccans at the air base of Kamina in secessionist Katanga Province refused to permit the transfer of his men to Kitona today, as ordered by United Nations Command.

The soldiers are the last of the Moroccan units that have not been repatriated. They were scheduled to go to Kitona and from there to Matadi to embark.

The Moroccan commander was understood to be apprehensive that the United Nations Command might decide to use his troops in an attempt to reoccupy Matadi or Banana.

U. N. Rejects Conditions

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., March 7 — A United Nations source said tonight that terms laid down by a Congolese official fo rthe return of United Nations troops to Matadi were "obviously unacceptable."

One American

Two Missionaries Beaten, Clubbed By Congo Soldiers

LEOPOLDVILLE, The Congo — (UPI) — Central Congolese soldiers tied and beat with rifle butts two Baptist missionaries, including an American, during the anti-white disorders in Kasai Province, it was reported Thursday.

The Central government earlier had promised to punish soldiers responsible for last week's incidents, including a two-day reign of terror in the capital of Luluabourg in which European women were raped and white men and women beaten.

The two missionaries were identified as Dr. W. B. Jung of New Orleans, La., and Scottish-born Dr. Grant McIntosh (home address not available).

Two women missionaries at the Lubondai station, 100 miles south of Luluabourg, were not molested by the troops. The reports said that after the attack Miss Betty M. Mitchell stayed on to protect the young girls at the mission school while Miss Nolie McDonald was taken to Luluabourg.

The soldiers were looking for "illegal" radio transmitters which allegedly relayed information to the troops of Katanga President Moise Tshombe.

The reports said the troops confiscated the mission radio, then returned the following day. They tied up Jung and beat him with rifle butts. McIntosh also was beaten, suffering a cracked rib and a bayonet wound in a leg.

The two men were taken to Luluabourg. Jung's hands were bound so tightly that he suffered a nerve injury in his wrists, the reports said.

Jung and McIntosh released from captivity within a few hours after their arrival in Luluabourg. The reports said both are staying there, at least for the present.

The Baptists also temporarily vacated the Mboi mission about 70 miles southwest of Luluabourg because of the lack of discipline amont the troops of Maj. Gen. Joseph Mobutu.

Congolese Interior Minister Christophe Gbenye said 132 soldiers flown to Leopoldville from Luluabourg aboard U.N. planes will be charged with desertion in the face of the enemy, a capital crime.

He also said that any found guilty of raping or beating Europeans also will be severely punished.

KATANGA REPELS CONGO INVADERS; FIGHTING HEAVY

Retreat to Border Conceded by Central Regime—U. N. Council Session Weighed

By DAVID HALBERSTAM
Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, Nov. 4—The Congolese Central Government announced here today that its troops had been driven back from the Katangese military center of Kaniama, about fifty miles from the border of Kasai and Katanga Provinces.

The invading Congolese troops had attempted to take Kaniama yesterday. It is the point from which Katangese bombers have been operating in their attacks on Congolese troops.

[At the United Nations in New York, Acting Secretary General U Thant conferred on the Congo fighting with Valerian A. Zorin, chief delegate of the Soviet Union and this month's President of the Security Council. Mr. Zorin later began consultations with other Council members on a possible meeting on the Congo crisis.]

According to an official Government spokesmen, the Katangese reinforced their garrison at Kaniama with crack "paracommandos" and a large number of white mercenaries.

The fighting was believed to be very heavy. "We suffered heavy losses," Pascal Kappella, the spokesman said. He asserted that white mercenaries were leading the Katangese troops.

New Troops Awaited

He said the central government's troops had retreated toward the border, but were still technically in Katanga. He said they were waiting there for reinforcements.

The statements confirmed reports here that the Katangese had driven the invaders back. Until today the central Government has said that the invasion of secessionist Katanga Province was successful and that its troops were meeting only light resistance.

On Thursday, Maj. Gen. Joseph D. Mobutu, commander of the invading troops, said his forces had begun a general offensive along a wide stretch of the Kasai-Katanga border and that his soldiers were meeting a joyous reception from the people.

News agency dispatches yesterday quoted the Katanga radio as having said that the invaders had been repelled.

Kaniama has been the key military center for the Katangese in the northwest region of Katanga. It appears that Kaniama, a village ninety-five miles northwest of Kamina, will now be the center of resistance in the entire area.

The setback in Katanga was made known here as the central Government ordered First Vice Premier Antoine Gizenga to return by tomorrow from Stanleyville. The Government said Mr. Gizenga might face expulsion from his high post if he failed to return.

The decision indicates both the declining influence of Mr. Gizenga among the Lumumbists in the Congo and growing annoyance with him on the part of Premier Cyrille Adoula and other moderates here.

The Government decision follows recent disturbances in Stanleyville capital of Eastern Province. Before he accepted the Vice Premiership, Mr. Gizenga had headed a dissident pro-leftist regime in Stanleyville; a stronghold of followers of Patrice Lumumba, the slain former Premier.

Sources here said they would be surprised if Mr. Gizenga returned to Leopoldville in time for tomorrow's deadline. They also said that in addition to ousting Mr. Gizenga as Vice Premier the Central Government might move for Parliament to end Mr. Gizenga's immunity and order his arrest.

Should the central Government order Mr. Gizenga's arrest, the position of Gen. Victor Lundula, commander of Stanleyville's troops, would be crucial. General Lundula, it was said here, might seize Mr. Gizenga to prevent his arrest by Leopoldville.

It is expected that Premier Adoula will seek backing from Parliament before taking any action against Mr. Gizenga.

Mr. Gizenga, a former Vice Premier under Mr. Lumumba, at one time asserted that he headed the legal government of the Congo. His dissident regime in Stanleyville had support of the Communist bloc and some African nations.

Mr. Gizenga and his supporters failed to gain control of the central Government when Parliament convened in July and August. Since then his political power has been considered to be on the decline.

Opposition Increases

After he joined the Adoula Government as First Vice Premier Mr. Gizenga went back to Stanleyville, ostensibly to gather his belongings and clean up his affairs there. He left Oct. 5 and was given eight days to return here.

He has not been seen since. Annoyance with him has increased in the meantime. There has been unrest in the Stanleyville area and members of the regime there, never particularly friendly to Mr. Gizenga, have been arrested. Whites and Africans have been arrested and beaten and members of the Lumumba youth movement have mistreated the American and British consular representatives.

Diplomatic sources here viewed this as the product of an attempt by Mr. Gizenga to reestablish his support in Stanleyville. He was said to be relying heavily on the Lumumba youth group and on the police force in Stanleyville.

The council of Ministers met here yesterday to discuss the Gizenga question. The final decisions are still secret. But it is known that the deadline on Mr. Gizenga's return expires tomorrow, that he is not expected back and that the least of the reprisals will probably be his expulsion from office.

U.N. SESSION TODAY WILL SEEK TO BAR CONGO CIVIL WAR

Council to Debate Steps to Prevent Widening of Strife Over Katanga Secession

USE OF FORCE OPPOSED

Major Powers Expected to Demur if Bomboko Urges New Military Moves

By SAM POPE BREWER
Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Nov. 12—The Security Council will meet tomorrow to try to avert the threat of full-scale civil war in the Congo.

Heated debate is expected. Both Belgium and her former colony will be represented by top-ranking delegates. Belgium's Deputy Premier, Paul-Henri Spaak, arrived today to represent his country. Foreign Minister Justin A. Bomboko will represent the Congo.

Mr. Bomboko is expected to press for strong military action by the United Nations to force the secessionist province of Katanga into union with the rest of the Congo.

M. Spaak's task presumably will be to defend Belgium against African charges that she has not taken decisive measures to end the presence of Belgian mercenary officers in Katanga's forces.

Military Moves Opposed

The major powers are said to be reluctant to enter into any action that might involve the United Nations in further military operations in the Congo.

This meeting, scheduled for 10:30 A. M., is the first to be question since February. It was called at the request of three African countries: Ethiopia, Nigeria and the Sudan.

The primary aim is to prevent development of the current hostilities between troops of the central Congolese Government and those of secessionist Katanga into a full civil war.

United States sources have let it be known that their Government is among those that are determined to avoid further military commitments by the United Nations in the Congo. Yet the question of how else to end this crisis poses a major problem.

U. N. Funds Are Low

The strength of the United Nations force in the Congo is 15,490 men. A move by the United Nations command in mid-September to take control in Katanga failed, leaving United Nations units in a precarious and uneasy position in the area of Elizabethville, Katanga's capital.

Any effort to impose a settlement by force might require a considerable increase in the troops at the disposal of the

United Nations. But already the organization faces a critical shortage of funds to pay for its operations in the Congo.

The chief of one of the delegations in the Security Council said today the general feeling was that Mr. Bomboko would ask for more direct help to bring Katanga under control of the central Government in Leopoldville. The delegate said there would be little sympathy in the Council for such a plea.

In the first place, he said, the differences between Premier Cyrille Adoula's central government and the Katanga regime of President Moise Tshombe can be regarded as an internal matter. In addition, he declared, "it would be engaging the prestige of the United Nations in a large-scale adventure when there is already diffculty in raising funds for the operations undertaken."

Most delegations, he said, are willing to support the central Government morally but do not want to see the United Nations involved militarily to any greater extent than it already is.

One of the paradoxes of the complicated Congo situation has been that the Soviet Union, which normally opposes any strong action by the United Nations, has criticized the world organization sharply for not imposing the authority of the central Government on Katanga. Other powers have been less enthusiastic about such action.

Belgium Criticized

Belgium has drawn considerable criticism here for not having taken energetic action to get Belgian nationals out of the Katanga forces. On Oct. 30, Brussels finally issued a communiqué saying that Belgian nationals who served in the Katanga forces would lose their passports.

The present United States policy is to give all possible support to the central government short of further military action.

A Security Council resolution last Feb. 21 authorized the use of force by the United Nations if necessary to prevent civil war in the Congo. Since the setback in September when the United Nations attempted to oust the remaining foreign mercenaries in Katanga, many representatives here have doubted that the United Nations could use force again without making the situation worse.

Short Meeting Expected

At tomorrow's meeting the Council is expected to hear statements from Mr. Bomboko and probably from Dr. Tesfaye Gebre-Egzy, Ethiopia's represenative. M. Spaak is not expected to speak at this meeting. It is believed that the session will be rather short and that the Council will adjourn until Wednesday or Thursday to allow time for study of the opening statements.

This meeting was prompted by a message to the United Nations from Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia. He asked for the meeting "to put an end to hostilities, to insure the reintegration of Katanga into the Congolese nation and to guarantt the reign of peace in the Congo."

Other thorny problems will be before the United Nations this week. The General Assembly in a session tomorrow afternoon, will debate practical moves to do away with colonialism, while the Political Committee will continue its debate on meanse to end nuclear testing.

The Trusteeship Committee is expected to approve by a heavy vote a resolution sponsored by thirty-three countries calling for investigation of conditions in territories ruled by Portugal. This has already produced more than a week of angry discussion in the committee. The territories involved are Angola, Mozambique, San Tome and Principe, Timor, Macao, Goa and Portuguese Guinea.

Congo city falls without bloodshed

BY ADRIAN PORTER

ELIZABETHVILLE, Katanga (AP) — Political leaders of the Baluba tribe, fierce foes of Katanga President Moise Tshombe, have seized the main northeastern city in his secessionist province in a bloodless coup, Belgian refugees reported Saturday.

The Balubas raised the flag of the Congo national government over Albertville and are expecting the arrival of Gen. Joseph Mobutu's central government troops soon, refugees arriving from the city said.

Surprise arrival

(The capture of Albertville, possibly part of a piecemeal separation of Katanga from secessionist rule, coincided with the surprise arrival in Leopoldville of Gen. Victor Lundula, army commander in the Congo's Lumumbist rebel province, for talks with Mobutu.

The purpose of Lundula's visit was not disclosed but it could have the effect of undermining any fresh challenge to the central government by Antoine Gizenga. A follower of the late Patrice Lumumba, Gizenga set up a rebel government at Stanleyville but later joined the central government as a vice premier. Recently he returned to Stanleyville, ignoring government demands that he return to Leopoldville.)

Few shots fired

Only a few shots were fired at Albertville, before Katangan authorities and troops pulled out to posts in the Baudouinville region 80 miles to the south, it was reported. Both Albertville and Baudouinville are on the west shore of Lake Tanganyika.

White women and children were evacuated from Albertville by boat across Lake Tanganyika to Usumbura in the Belgian trust territory of Ruanda-Urundi.

Only about 100 whites, mostly businessmen, remained, refugees said.

The Balubas in Albertville were reported expecting Mobutu to land troops at the airport, which is controlled by the United Nations.

The United Nations probably would not oppose their arrival.

Albertville is only about 60 miles south of the border of Kivu Province. For several days Katangan officials have been reporting that Congolese units were moving toward the Katanga border in Kivu.

Beliefs expressed

One official charged last week that U.N. representatives in Albertville were interfering with Katangan troop movements to facilitate a takeover by central government forces.

Some observers believed Mobutu is planning a piece by piece nibbling at Katanga following the failure recently of his invasion from Kasai Province in northwestern Katanga.

Conor Cruise O'Brien, chief U.N. representative here, told newsmen there were rumors that national Congolese troops were on the way to Albertville from Kivu.

He said U.N. representatives in Albertville were trying to conciliate between the Baluba leaders and Katangan officials but the situation was "still tense."

Baluba Tribe Seizes Key Katanga Town

ELISABETHVILLE, Katanga, Nov. 11 (AP)—Political leaders of the Baluba tribe, fierce foes of Katanga President Moise Tshombe, have seized the main northeastern city in his secessionist province in a bloodless coup, Belgian refugees reported today.

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Orders Day of Mourning

Tshombe Approves Truce, But Warns 'War Not Over'

The Miami Herald 10-7-6
Lead 10-5-61

ELISABETHVILLE, The Congo — (UPI) — The United Nations signed a formal ceasefire agreement with Katanga President Moise Tshombe but Tshombe Saturday warned his people that "the war is not yet over."

Instead of celebrating the ceasefire the Katangese government decreed Saturday a day of national mourning for all victims of the U.N. attempt to return secessionist Katanga to the Central Congolese government.

Miami Fla.

The signing of the agreement left the United Nations exactly where it was on Sept. 13 when the U.N. military operation against Katanga began.

The ceasefire was virtual recognition of Katanga's independence and it guaranteed that U.N. troops would not intervene if Katanganese soldiers fought to repulse any military invasion.

It was not clear from Tshombe's warning whether he meant new clashes could be expected with the U.N. forces or whether he was warning the central Congo government at Leopoldville that any attacks on Katanga would be met by force.

The ceasefire appeared to be a major victory for Tshombe.

The 13-point agreement called for the exchange of prisoners taken by both sides during the military operations. The exchange of 191 U.N. soldiers held by the Katangese against some 200 Katangese prisoners in U.N. hands will take place Monday. Their arms will not be returned.

The agreement provided for creation of three subcommissions of two officers from each side to supervise the truce.

The garrisons of each side would be allowed to reoccupy the positions they held before the ceasefire.

Moise Tshombe
... 'not yet'

Leopoldville minister of information, Joseph Ileo, said any U.N.-Katanga agreement did not bind the central government not to attempt to force Katanga back into the fold.

He said Leopoldville considered itself free to undertake military operations in any of the Congolese provinces.

Ileo said any actions against the Katangese secession would have the nature of a police action. But it was believed unlikely the central government was planning an actual invasion of Katanga.

Informed sources said the central government still firmly hoped that Tshombe and President Cyrille Adoula will meet soon and find a basis of agreement.

Congo Aide at U.N. Hints Plea to Soviet

N.Y. Herald Tribune 10-18-61

By ROBERT CONLEY
Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Oct. 17—A representative of the Congolese Central Government hinted today that his country would seek aid from the Soviet Union to crush Moise Tshombe, President of secessionist Katanga Province, unless the United Nations acted against him.

The representative, Foreign Minister Justin Bomboko, assailed Katanga's cease-fire agreement with the United Nations as "blackmail." He spoke after the Soviet Union had threatened to bring the whole question of the cease-fire before the Security Council.

In a letter to the Council, Valerian A. Zorin, the chief Soviet delegate, accused the organization's military command in the Congo of having bypassed the Council in agreeing to end last month's fighting in Katanga between United Nations troops and Mr. Tshombe's forces.

These developments appeared to preclude an immediate ratification of the provisional cease-fire. In the absence of a Secretary General, there were few high officials here willing to take on the responsibility for ratification.

"We are in a dreadful fix," one responsible authority said.

If any officials ratify the agreement in the name of the United Nations the Soviet Union and the Congolese are expected to protest vigorously.

Mr. Bamboko declared that the Congo Government's trust in the United Nations "may vanish" if the organization indirectly recognized the secession of mineral-rich Katanga through the ratification of the cease-fire.

He labeled Mr. Tshombe a "criminal" who should be brought before the bar of international justice for his "brigandry." He compared the Congo, beset with mercenaries and torn by dissent, with Ethiopia just before it was invaded by Mussolini's armies in 1935.

"We placed our trust in the United Nations," Mr. Bomboko said at a news conference. "We avoided making bilateral agreements with certain powers because we wanted to prevent the 'cold war' from penetrating the Congo."

Alludes to Soviet Union

Without mentioning the Soviet Union, which has been seeking to regain a foothold in the Congo, the Congolese Foreign Minister warned:

"If the United Nations action fails, we are prepared to take any means, to accept any assistance, to reduce Katanga's secession and to safeguard the territorial integrity of the Congo."

However, Mr. Bomboko rejected any suggestion that the Government of Premier 'Cyrille Adoula was leaning toward communism. "The West must realize," he said, "that we are anti-Communist and concerned with remaining free."

Mr. Zorin asserted that the United Nations command's action in provisionally accepting the cease-fire "cannot be tolerated."

His letter suggested that the eleven members of the Council should be given full information on the present situation in the Congo, especially in Katanga, and on the actions of the United Nations command.

Council's Priority Asserted

"The only United Nations organ which is competent to decide questions connected with the presence of troops sent into the territory of the Congo in persuance of its resolutions is the Security Council," the Soviet delegate contended.

Several Western diplomats believed that the Russians were waiting to use a ratification as a pretext for going before the Council to denounce the action as an "illegal seizure" of power in a leaderless United Nations.

Mr. Bomboko said the Leopoldville authorities were cooperating in the investigation of the death of the late Secretary General, Dag Hammarskjold. Mr. Hammarskjold was killed a month ago in a plane crash in Northern Rhodesia while flying to arrange a cease-fire with Mr. Tshombe.

A resolution submitted here last Friday by Ghana, Nepal, India, the United Arab Republic and Venezuela called for an immediate inquiry by five eminent persons into "all conditions and circumstances" of the crash, particularly these questions:

Why was it that the flight had to be undertaken at night without escort?

Why was its arrival at Ndola "unduly delayed," as was reported?

Did the DC-6 airliner lose contact with the Ndola tower, and why did the crash not become known "until several hours afterwards?"

Did bullets shot earlier into one of the four engines render the plane unsafe?

Katanga Demands Ratification

ELISABETHVILLE, The Congo, Oct. 17 (Reuters)—The Katanga Government said today it would not exchange prisoners with the United Nations until the cease-fire agreement is ratified by the United Nations Congo advisory committee in New York.

The exchange, originally scheduled for yesterday, failed to take place. President Tshombe said he had refused to hand over the Irish troops because the United Nations would not hand back installations it had seized in the fighting.

Evariste Kimba, Foreign Minister of Katanga, said Mahmoud Khiari, chief of United Nations civil operations, had told him the agreement would be ratified, the exchange of prisoners can take place," Mr. Kimba added.

Gunman Slays Urundi Premier In Restaurant

The Philadelphia Inquirer 10-3
Sun 10-15-61

USUMBURA, Ruanda-Urundi, Oct. 14 (AP).—A gunman lurking in the bushes fired a single shot and killed 32-year-old Prince Louis Rwagasore, Premier of Urundi, as he dined at a terrace restaurant on the shore of Lake Tanganyika Friday night.

Authorities, who announced the assassination Saturday, feared the killing would provoke serious political difficulties in the Urundi half of the Belgian-administered United Nations trust territory.

Philadelphia Pa.

SET FOR INDEPENDENCE

Both Ruanda and Urundi are expected to get their independence at the end of next year, unless the U.N. General Assembly decides otherwise.

Rwagasore was the son of Mwami (King) Mwambusta IV, whose prestige was responsible for the victory of the Uprona Party led by the Prince in general elections last month. After the selection, the Prince was chosen as Urundi's first Premier.

Rwagasore was sitting with friends and cabinet members at a lakeside restaurant when the shot rang out from bushes about 60 feet away.

KILLER ESCAPES

He fell over with a wound in his throat and died at once. The killer leaped into an automobile and escaped.

The King, informed of his son's death, canceled plans for a trip to Belgium.

Authorities in this joint capital of the trust territory offered a reward for information leading to the arrest of the assassin or others in the plot.

Belgian Resident General J. P. Harroy, in a special broadcast, pledged every effort to find and punish those guilty.

TRIBAL RIVALRIES

No motive was advanced for the assassination. Such actions in this part of Central Africa often are blamed on tribal rivalries. But the tribal tensions between the giant Watusi and their former slaves, the Behutus, never have been as deadly in Urundi as in Ruanda.

Hundreds were killed in Ruanda in 1959 when the Watusi chiefs allegedly sent agents to murder Behutu leaders and the Bahutus started a counter-slaughter. The Watusi feared the rising political strength of the Bahutus, who make up 85 percent of the Ruanda population, in a new era of independence and parliamentary government.

Territory Premier Slain by Assassin

The Miami Herald 10-15-60

Sun 10-15-60

LEOPOLDVILLE, Congo — (UPI) — Prince Louis Rwagasore, prime minister of the U.N. trusteeship territory of Urundi, was shot to death by an assassin who hid in the trees surrounding a restaurant where he was dining.

Rwagasore

Prince Rwagasore was shot in the throat while dining with cabinet members and friends Friday night on the terrace of the Tanganyika Restaurant in Usumbura, capital of Urundi, according to reports from Usumbura. The assassin escaped.

Unconfirmed reports reaching Leopoldville said several other persons on the restaurant terrace were injured.

Miami Fla

Rwagasore, 30, founded and headed the Uprona National Union and Progress Party which won 58 of the 64 seats in Urundi's first election for a legislative council Sept. 18.

Urundi and the adjacent territory of Ruandar are administered by Belgium under a U.N. trusteeship. The two trusteeships border the Congo's Kivu Province on one side and British - administered Uganda and Tanganyika on the other.

King Mwami Mwabutsa, father of the prince, and former Provisional Premier Joseph Kimpey broadcast over Urundi radio to the nation to rally around the king. The king urged non-violence.

Reports reaching Leopoldville said Usumbura was calm Saturday but that European residents there were uneasy at rumors spreading through the African quarters that Europeans were responsible for the assassination.

18a 1961 CONGO OCTOBER

Reality still eludes Congolese leaders

P.16 The Birmingham News

June 16-24 '61

BY LYNN HEINZERLING

LEOPOLDVILLE, The Congo, Oct. 24—(AP)—Sixteen months of bloodshed, political chaos and near bankruptcy—not to mention millions of dollars—have failed to awaken the Congo to reality.

Congolese leaders still cannot put aside tribal suspicions, pretensions and ideologies long enough to face their real problems as a nation.

The republic's "government of reconciliation" under Prime Minister Cyrille Adoula has failed to reconcile.

The backyard government set up by Antoine Gizenga in Stanleyville with the help of Communist governments collapsed and Gizenga joined the Adoula government as vice premier. He contributed little and has gone back to Stanleyville. Nobody knows when or whether he will return.

THE ARMY is still divided, with Gen. Joseph Mobutu commanding in Leopoldville and Gen. Victor Lundula in charge at Stanleyville.

The United Nations has reached a cease-fire agreement in the secessionist province of Katanga, whose rich copper deposits are the nation's greatest asset. It is desperately trying to bring President Moise Tshombe of Katanga into negotiations with Adoula.

Both Mobutu and Lundula talk vaguely of taking Katanga with their armies, although the logistic problems alone are far beyond their capabilities.

The Congolese Parliament considers its most important order of business is to arrange to chop up the jungle land into still more provinces with diverse tribal urges. There are not enough skilled Congolese to run the central government and administer the present six provinces properly.

The new nation still does not have its own constitution, but is operating under a fundamental law worked out with the former Belgian colonial masters. Parliament is amending this law so that the six provinces laid out arbitrarily by the Belgians can be cut up to accommodate and perpetuate tribal groupings.

It is a labor based on the ancient hates of the Congolese that will further impede the Congo's entrance into the world of the 20th Century.

THE SHADOW of the first prime minister, Patrice Lumumba, still lies across the Congo. The tall, flamboyant nationalist leader was slain in Katanga more than eight months ago while being held by Tshombe's government.

The newspaper of the Lumumba forces in Leopoldville in a recent issue described him as "that grand liberator, that Caesar — leader of leaders, hero of heroes, sage of sages, savior of saviors."

Lumumba's top lieutenants—Gizenga, Minister of Interior Christophe Gbenye and Chamber President Joseph Kasongo, all leftists—are contending for the grand liberator's mantle. They hope, too, to seize power from Adoula.

Western diplomats, who have watched the whole incredible story unfold in the Congo, believe the Adoula government is the best the country can achieve in the circumstances. Some consider Adoula the most impressive man in the Congo.

He seems in control although Interior Minister Gbenye, the Lumumbist, is pressing him hard. Lumumbist youth movements are springing up. Communist money is coming into the country to finance trouble, diplomats say.

Recently in Leopoldville's African quarter pamphlets urging the black Congolese to attack whites have been circulated.

Anti-white excesses last year started an exodus of Europeans which almost paralyzed the economy and threatened to turn the Congo back to the jungle. They are coming back now—Belgian teachers, businessmen, technicians. The Congo can hardly survive without them.

ALTHOUGH THE CENTRAL government has not resumed diplomatic relations with Belgium, a small Belgian mission operates with government approval.

Adoula must keep the Congo calm and solve the Katanga problem to survive. The central government cannot hope to operate this huge country of 900,000 square miles without a share of Katanga's rich copper profits.

United Nations officials are confident. They expect that preliminary contacts between Katangan emissaries and the central government will be followed by a meeting between Adoula and Tshombe.

Despite his statements, Tshombe himself is known to feel that the days of his private state are numbered. Not a single nation has recognized the proclaimed independence of Katanga.

The central government, under great pressure from leftists and Lumumbists, still thinks grandiosely of sending Mobutu's troops to the Katanga border and seizing the recalcitrant province. Mobutu is known to regard such an adventure more soberly.

It was Mobutu, with the backing of President Joseph Kasavubu, who expelled Russians, Czechs and Poles from the country last year after they openly supplied war materials to maintain Lumumba in power.

MOBUTU'S FORCES do not have the equipment or the supplies for a drive to Katanga. Although the United Nations might regard such an action as a legitimate police maneuver of the central government, it would be bound to prevent civil war.

Mobutu and members of the central government know that a defeat in Katanga or even a long stalemate could mean the end of the Adoula government. The time would then be ripe for a takeover by the extremist Lumumbists.

There are bright spots. The Communist threat is recognized and it is still less real than in the days of Lumumba's gaudy reign.

President Kasavubu, although no political genius, is still a moderate and stabilizing force with a solid backing. The Adoula government has kept in office such friends of the West as Vice Premier Jason Sendwe, Foreign Minister Justin Bomboko and Information Minister Joseph Ileo. There are other moderate, if less sophisticated, members of the cabinet.

Sweden's Dr. Sture Linner remains at the head of the U.N. operation. He probably is closer to the Congolese leaders than any other white man in the Congo, and he is a man dedicated to his job. He is optimistic about the future.

Asked if he did not want to step down from his difficult and frustrating duties, he said:

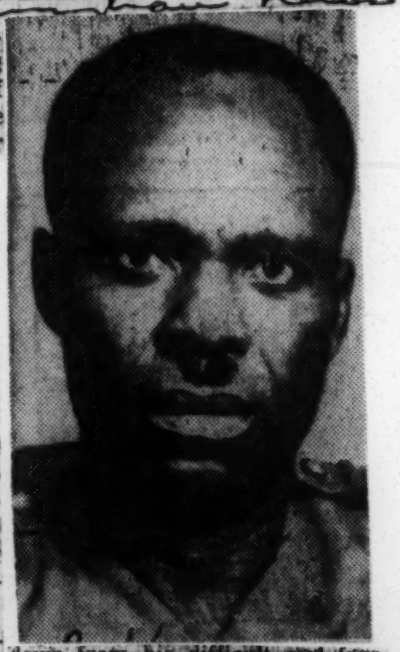
"I think it is my obvious duty to carry on as long as they want me to do it."

Tomorrow: The Russians get a second chance.

Editor's note—The lives of many men, along with some of your tax dollars, have gone into the effort to end the chaos that has throttled the Congo since it won independence 16 months ago. What are the results? What is the outlook? Here is the first of three articles giving a penetrating look at the Congo today. The writer won a 1961 Pulitzer Prize for his dispatches on African affairs.

PRINCIPAL'S IN CONGO'S POLITICAL AND MILITARY TURMOIL
From left Antoine Gizenga, Cyrille Adoula, Gen. Jospeh Mobutu and Gen. Victor Lundula

The Birmingham News



Leopoldville Dying On Its Feet Since The Congo Won Its Independence In '60

By JOHN PARRY

LEOPOLDVILLE, Congo — (UPI)—A current joke in Leopoldville is that the only new edifice constructed since the Congo got its independence is the saluting base from which the president reviewed this year's Independence Day parade. It would be funny—if it weren't true.

Leopoldville, a city of skyscrapers and wide boulevards, is a city slowly dying on its feet. On the surface life seems to go on much as it did before the Belgians left and the Congo crisis began, but a closer look reveals signs of decay.

The streets are still swept—but only once a week instead of once a day, as before independence. Cars still run—but if you need more than the most minor spare part then it's better to leave the car on a junk pile and try to get another. Most garages don't have anything bigger than a spark plug in stock.

The latest model cars here, including those of members of of the government, are 1960 models. No cars have been imported since June last year. There's no indication when any will be, and even if they were, there are almost no garages to maintain them.

Aside from foodstuffs, there's not much else imported either. One in four stores in the European section is shuttered with a "for rent" sign in the window. The signs are all pretty grubby — there hasn't been a new store opened in Leopoldville for a year and many of those which do remain open have little to sell. Tennis rackets are black market items and so are such things as a package of cigarettes or a bottle of scotch. The latter — if you can get it — costs $16.

Leopoldville has 16 night clubs and another is opening shortly. It also has about 25 good European restaurants, most of which are packed nightly with well-to-do Belgian businessmen, United Nations officials and staffers from foreign embassies.

There's no color bar, but few Congolese go to the big restaurants. They're priced out of of them by such items as filet mignon at $7; a bottle of local beer at $1.30 or a bottle of imported wine at $6. These are big prices when the average salary of a Congolese white-collar worker is 3,000 francs a month — $60 at the official rate, roughly half at the black market price.

Speculators on the sidewalks in downtown Leopoldville offer 100 francs for $1 against the official rate of 50. Across the river in Brazzaville, prosperous capitol of the former French Congo however, you can get only 60 Congolese francs for a dollar. It's not that Leopoldville money is worth more in Brazzaville — it's just that the speculators there don't like handling it. No bank or commercial enterprise anywhere in Africa will accept Congolese money for changing, or in payment for goods. In the African section of Leopoldville, where 90 per cent of the population lives, the prevailing impression is people, people everywhere. The impression is much stronger now than it was before independence, because a good 40 per cent of the native labor force is out of work.

In colonial days, Africans had to be out of the European city by 9 p.m. each evening. Old habits die hard, and even now the streets are largely deserted by that time. Europeans, too, still obey the old rule that they had to be out of the African city by 9 p.m. But there reasons are different—too many Europeans have been beaten up in the African city after dark for a white man to feel safe.

The Congolese police were smart and hard-working in colonial days. These days, they're seldom in evidence and most of the traffic control and street patrolling is done by the 300 British-trained Nigerian police who belong to the United Nations force. The Congolese police seem more interested in music—they've formed two marching bands in the last six months and practice all day in the grounds of the police camp on the outskirts of town.

CONGO CONSIDERS NEW PLEA TO U. N.

Leopoldville Wants Mandate on Subduing Tshombe

By DAVID HALBERSTAM

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, Oct. 23—The Central Government indicated today that it was prepared to ask the United Nations Security Council for a new mandate to deal with Katanga's secession from the Congo.

Information Minister Joseph Ileo said at a news conference that this would be done unless the Secretariat took "certain immediate decisions" to support the Central Government against the secessionist province.

He made the statement a day after Dr. Sture C. Linner, head of the United Nations operation in the Congo flew to New York for discussions with authorities on the next step in the United Nations operation here.

Sources said the trip was being made to enable United Nations officials in New York and Leopoldville to define the United Nations role here for future weeks.

Conditions Rejected

Mr. Ileo's statements came as he made public the Central Governments formal rejection of conditions set by Katanga's President, Moise Tshombe, for cooperation with the Leopoldville regime.

Mr. Tshombe's terms have made the Leopoldville leaderr extremely angry.

"The immediate impression is that Tshombe is maintaining his opening position without permitting a single step forward," Mr. Ileo said.

The terms included recognition of Katanga's independence, establishment of economic, customs and monetary unions between Katanga and the rest of the Congo, unifications of the armed forces of Katanga and Leopoldville and the repudiation of United Nations "interference."

Terms Called Illegal

Mr. Ileo said Mr. Tshombe's terms were illegal, and gave no basis for a constructive settlement. Congolese law, Mr. Ileo said, does not permit the secession of one of the provinces.

Premier Cyrille Adoula sent his reply to Mr. Tshombe back to Katanga with the two minor officials who were the Katangan envoys here. Mr. Adoula did not receive the two officials personally. He said any further negotiations would have to come directly from Mr. Tshombe.

Mr. Tshombe's proposals and Mr. Adoula5s rejection of them ends, for the present, any chance of a settlement of this problem by the Congolese themselves. Even those who felt that there was some chance of talking with Mr. Tshombe are discouraged.

Because of the United Nation's failure to end the secession by force, there is considerable sentiment here for a fresh mandate. The feeling of many is that the situation has changed radically since the February mandate to settle the problem by force if necessary, and that it is time to make clear what the United Nations can and cannot do here.

Leopoldville believes that it cannot settle the problem by talking with Mr. Tshombe. But Central Government leaders are aware that they are unlikely to settle it with their own military means.

Now they want to know how far the United Nations is willing to go toward ending it. Then—if the United Nations does not satisfy their rather strong demands—they are believed likely to go shopping for outside help.

Mr. Ileo did not specify what decisions his Government expected of the Secretariat to forestall taking the issue to the Security Council.

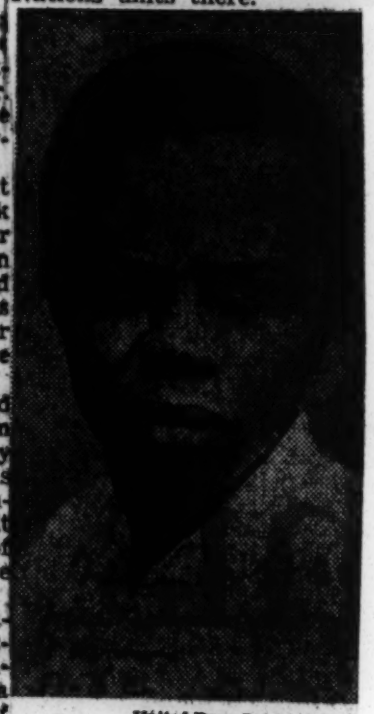
It is obvious that the Central Government expects strong support and it is apparent that it will be angry if the United Nations signs the present cease-fire arranged with Katanga.

India Asks Katanga Embargo

Special to The New York Times.

NEW DELHI, India, Oct. 23 India called today for an embargo on arms and aircraft being sold to the Katanga Government of President Moise Tshombe.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said that while the United Nations was spending vast sums of money to increase its forces in Katanga, there was a corresponding increase in Katangan forces. India has more than 6,000 troops in the United Nations force in the Congo, most of them in Katanga, and she recently supplied six Canberra jet bombers to the United Nations units there.



United Press International
Joseph Ileo

Katanga Knot Tugged in UN

The Christian Science Monitor
Pol Pub 11-1-61

By William R. Frye

United Nations Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston Mass. United Nations, N.Y.

Premier Cyrille Adoula's apparent failure to crush the breakaway of Katanga has plunged the problem of that rebellious province once again into the whirlpool of United Nations diplomacy.

First the UN itself and now the central government Army have tried and failed to bring provincial "President" Tshombe to heel.

If some additional weight is not thrown into the anti-Tshombe scales, it not only may be impossible to end the breakaway by force, observers say, but Mr. Tshombe may continue unwilling to negotiate a settlement on any terms remotely acceptable to Léopoldville.

This, in turn, could drive Mr. Adoula in desperation to Moscow for help, UN people believe—and then the fat might really be in the fire.

Easier Said Than Done

Africans here want the UN to add the necessary anti-Tshombe leverage.

This, however, is easier said than done. It runs into constitutional, political, and practical barriers of many kinds.

It also could call for major decisions and recommendations by U Thant of Burma, Acting Secretary-Generai, before he can reasonably be expected to be in a position to make them. He was elected only last Friday.

Thus the United States and Britain, among others, are seeking to delay a meeting of the 11-nation UN Security Council, demanded by Ethiopia, Nigeria, and the Sudan. The current expectation is that the Council will not meet before Friday, Nov. 10.

If London and Washington had their way, the Council might not meet at all—but since Soviet Delegate Valerian A. Zorin is this month's President, an indefinite delay is considered highly unlikely. Mr. Zorin is said to be eager to pose as the champion of the African "activists."

Ideas Circulated

Ethiopia, Nigeria, and the Sudan have circulated privately some ideas for a draft resolution which they would like the Council to pass. The resolution would do three things:

● It would give the UN army in the Congo (ONUC) authority to help put down the withdrawal of Katanga by force. Previously, ONUC has done much: it has even said that it would shoot down, or destroy on the ground at their home base, Katangan planes which troops across the border in Kasai Province—thus giving the government a kind of privileged sanctuary.

All this, however, was based on a mandate limited ostensibly to preventing civil war and helping keep order. The mandate has had to be interpreted rather broadly to permit such activity. It was laid down last February when the UN majority wanted to prevent Léopoldville from conquering Stanleyville, the Lumumbist capital of Orientali Province.

● The resolution would spur, with new verbal vigor, previous UN efforts to deport the European mercenaries who direct Katanga's Army. The UN has tried to do this and failed. If successful, it alone would have the effect of cutting the ground from under Mr. Tshombe.

● The resolution would call upon all UN member states to pay their share of the cost of the Congo operation. The Soviet bloc, France, Belgium, and South Africa, have refused to do so, and many others are delinquent. Mr. Zorin might find it embarrassing to champion this form of "activism."

There are severe constitutional barriers in the way of the UN's conquering Katanga for Mr. Adoula. The UN Charter forbids interference in the domestic affairs of any state, even when the government of the state requests such intervention.

Admittedly, what the UN has been doing in the Congo from the start has been in fact interference of a sort, but each step could be, and has been, explained and justified on other grounds. Charter limitations have never been frankly and openly disregarded.

For the UN to assist a government in fighting a civil war would be for the world organization to set a far-reaching precedent. There are many governments, including colonial regions, which the UN's majority would not wish to assist.

Redress Sought

However, Katanga—and the private mining companies which have financed and backed its secession — has brought the UN's peace operation in the Congo so close to failure that the UN majority is determined somehow to redress the balance.

Britain is directly in the line of fire. African delegates say Sir Roy Welensky, Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, a British colony, has assisted in the build-up of Katanga's armed forces and in preparing actions against the UN.

British sources deny both that London has backed such action and that Sir Roy is participating in it. They say their principal effort is to bring Mr. Tshombe and Mr. Adoula together peacefully.

Britain does oppose the use of force against Mr. Tshombe, however, and few here see how negotiations with him could be successful—even could they be brought about — if Mr. Tshombe did not feel himself under considerable military pressure.

Congo Troops Battling To Put Katanga In Line

The Courier Journal Pol
Tues. 10-31-61
Louisville Ky.

Virtual Declaration Of War Follows Province's Plane-Bombing Of 2 Villages

By The Associated Press

Leopoldville, The Congo, Oct. 30.—Fighting has broken out between Central Government and Katanga troops, and Premier Cyrille Adoula announced Monday a virtual declaration of war against the secessionist province.

The moderate Premier of the Leopoldville Government said a police action had been launched to liquidate Katanga's secession.

Reports from Elisabethville, capital of Katanga, said Katanga planes had gone into action to help a company of troops fighting about 500 Central Government invaders at Kizamba, a border town in the northern part of the province.

U. N. officers in a report to Leopoldville said two Kasai Province villages in Central Government territory were set afire by two Katanga bombers north of the fighting zone Sunday.

One White And One Black

They said one bomber was painted white and the other black, but neither had identifying marks. The planes flew back to Kaniama. Elisabethville reports said this town is the immediate objective of the Central Government advance. It is 20 miles south of the Kizamba battlefield.

The target of the bombers was the main railway leading down from Kasai Province into Katanga. Set afire by the bombers were the villages of Luputa and Kasandji.

The U. N. officers, who were piloting a plane in the area, said white and black smoke rose from two points on the rail line. They reported that when they followed the second plane back to Kaniama a Katangan plane took off and tried to intercept them.

Recently Bought Five

It was believed here that the air strikes were designed to cripple the Central Government's lines of invasion and supply.

The number of planes at the disposal of President Moise Tshombe of Katanga is not known. But diplomatic informants report Katanga recently bought five small Dornier-28 planes from West Germany. These are small passenger-transport planes that could be used for bombing at low altitudes.

It was too soon to say that Adoula's announcement signaled an outright invasion of Katanga. Such a complex military operation is widely considered far beyond the capability of the Congolese Army's commander in chief, General Joseph Mobutu.

What observers now expect is an intensification of the frequent borders incidents of the past two weeks.

Tshombe In Geneva

U. N. sources said the bombings seemed to be serious violations of the cease-fire recently concluded with Tshombe but as yet no decision had been made of what action the U. N. would take against the Katanga authorities.

Tshombe is in Geneva, ostensibly to see a doctor about a heart condition.

"The Government has assumed its responsibilities and the world, which will judge us knows that we have exhausted all means for a peaceful reconciliation," Adoula said in a radio address to the Congolese people.

"The Katanga authorities have launched several raids along the frontier of Kasai Province just at the moment Tshombe was asking us to halt our action.

"For several weeks . . . m Government has attempted t end the Katanga secession. T this effect a police operatio is under way by the regular troops of the Congolese National Army in the southeast of the Republic."

Negotiation with Tshombe had been attempted, largely through U. N. mediation. But none of these diplomatic feelers brought the two rival regimes closer to a settlement. Tshombe seemed as determined last week as he was 15 months ago to maintain his wealthy province as an independent state.

Congo Rocked By Anti-White Demonstrations

Atlanta Daily World Pol
Tues 11-7-61

LEOPOLDVILLE, The Congo — (UPI) — Central Congolese soldiers tied and beat with rifle butts two Baptist missionaries, including an American, during the anti - white disorders in Kasai Province, it was reported Thursday.

The Central government earlier had promised to punish soldiers responsible for last week's incidents, including a two - day - reign of terror in the capital of Luluabourg in which European women were raped and white men and women beaten.

The two missionaries were identified as Dr. W. B. Jung of New Orleans, La., and Scottish - born Dr. Grant McIntosh home address not available.

Two women missionaries at the Lubondai station, 100 miles south of Luluabourg, were not molested by the troops. The reports said that after the attack Miss Betty M. Mitchell stayed on to protect young girls at the mission school while Miss Nolie McDonald was taken to Luluabourg.

The soldiers were looking for "illegal" radio transmitters which allegedly relayed information to the troops of Katanga President Moise Tshombe.

The reports said the troops confiscated the mission radio, then returned the following day. They tied up Jung and beat him with rifle butts. McIntosh also was beaten, suffering a cracked rib and a bayonet wound in a leg.

The two men were taken to Luluabourg. Jung's hands were bound so tightly that he suffered a nerve injury in his wrists, the reports said.

Both Jung and McIntosh were released from captivity within a few hours after their arrival in Luluabourg. The reports said both [illegible] staying there, at least for the present.

Congolese Take Over Katanga's Albertville

LEOPOLDVILLE, The Congo (UPI)—Central Congolese troops have entered the Katanga town of Albertville and Katanga officials are fleeing in defiance of President Moise Tshombe's orders to stay and face death, it was reported Friday.

"Katanga is finished in Albertville," an official of the Belgian Sabena Airlines said in Elisabethville. Sabena sent a plane to Albertville, important Lake Tanganyika port and northeast Katanga's largest town, to remove refugees.

The plane's crew reported central Congolese troops were in town when they landed Thursday.

Airline officials said some Europeans have left Albertville and 300 other persons, mostly Africans, are awaiting transportation at the airport.

Tshombe was quoted as having said in Elisabethville that his aides in Albertville should stay even "if they have to die on the spot."

Meanwhile, in Leopoldville, a new split appeared to be forming in the central government of Premier Cyrille Adoula. It was learned that Deputy Premier Antoine Gizenga, leftist leader of Oriental Province, has refused to return to Leopoldville from his Stanleyville stronghold.

It was learned that Mahmoud Khiari, Tunisian chief of U.N. civil operations in the Congo, flew to Stanleyville to persuade Gizenga to return but came back last night alone. Gizenga has been in Stanleyville since Oct. 5.

House in Congo Votes to Resume Ties to Belgium

Senate Expected to Approve a Resumption of Relations

By DAVID HALBERSTAM

Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, Nov. 27—the lower house of the Congolese Parliament voted unanimously today to resume diplomatic relations with Belgium.

Relations were severed last July in the turbulent days that followed Belgium's grant of independence to the Congo on June 30. The break was ordered by Patrice Lumumba, the Leftist Premier who was later slain after he had been deposed by President Joseph Kasavubu.

Ironically, today's motion was introduced and backed up political leadesr now identifed as Lumumbists. The motion has not yet been approved by the Congolese Senate, but approval there is expected shortly.

The decision to resume normal diplomatic relations with Belgium is regarded here as a recognition of a practical need. Belgian and Congolese economic interest are meshed and a large number of Belgian nationals who fled the Congo after independence was granted have now returned.

But there remains a curious mixture of mutual interest and deep resentment in relations between the Congolese and the Belgians.

There are still great areas of the Congo where Belgians are not welcome and many Belgians remain secretly pleased with the troubles that independence brought to both the Congolese and the United Nations.

Nevertheless, Western diplomatic sources were pleased by today's development. They feel that a resumption of diplomatic relations would tend to strengthen the Central Government in its attempt to end the secession of Katanga Province.

A resumption of relations would mean that the Leopoldville regime headed by Premier Ayrillo Adoula would be recognized by Brussels as the legal Congolese Government.

United States Senator Thomas J. Dodd, Democrat of Connecticut, conferred with Congolese leaders today. He met Premier Adoula, President Kasavubu, and the Interior Minister, Christophe Gbenye.

"I have been impressed with the Congolese leaders I am having the opportunity to meet," Senator Dodd said.

He has been considered to be at odds with United States policy, which calls for a unified Congo, and to be more sympathetic toward the secessionist aims of Moise Tshombe, President of Katanga Province.

Senator Dodd will leave here tomorrow for Elisabethville, capital of Katanga, where he will spend two days.

The United Nations said that it had taken over operating control of the village of Kindu in Kivu Province, where thirteen Italian airmen were massacred by mutinous Congolese troops about two weeks ago.

Troops of the Thirty-fifth Ethiopian Battalion took control of the town at noon Sunday. The United Nations said that there were still large numbers of Congolese troops there, but that it was not sure whether any of the soldiers remaining had been responsible for the murders.

It is believed that the slayers have gone south toward Katanga. Apparently no shots were fired during the take-over Sunday.

A United Nations spokesman, George Ivan Smith, said Kindu was now safe for a visit by the joint United Nations Congolese commission that is to investigate the crime. He noted that the Congolese members of the commission still had not been named and that there was still no assurance they would be named.

Katanga Reports Skirmish

LEOPOLDVILLE, Nov. 27 (UPI)—The Katanga radio reported a border skirmish today between Congolese troops and Katangese troops. It said "two European mercenaries" had been killed.

The broadcast said the fighting took place near the village of Kapanga at the northwest border and that no Katangese had been killed.

Usually well-informed sources said the skirmish appeared to have been a minor border clash.

The New York Times Nov. 28, 1961

The United Nations Command said its forces had moved into Kindu (1), A skirmish between Congolese Army units and Katanga security troops at Kapanga (2) was reported.

Associated Press Wirephoto

CALLS FOR WAR EFFORT: President Moise Tshombe, lower right, of the Congo's Katanga Province, making his way through crowd Sunday in Elisabethville sports stadium to deliver speech. He said he would use scorched-earth policy to protect independence

Report says whites plan to murder Angolan men

NEW YORK—A Methodist church board of missions report from Angola, Africa charges white Europeans have launched a campaign to annihilate the male African population.

European merchants and farmers have set out especially to eliminate Africans with professional and academic training, the board reported, in making public a dispatch from Angola.

Some local authoriites were actively or passively in the campaign, according to the report.

In other communities officials have stemmed or limited the killings at the risk of their own lives, it was reported.

The report said whites operate in the geographic area in which they have commercial or agricultural interest.

In some instances newly arrived military forces cooperate with the armed civilians to destory the villagers, the report said.

7 Congo officials studying in D.C.

WASHINGTON

Seven young officials of the Republic of the Congo have arrived in Washington to begin a three months study of office management at the Graduate School of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

They are Antonine-Adrien Boloko, administrative director, statistical and demographic section, Ministry of Economic Affairs; Andre - Rene Daie, office manager, Congopalm; Andre Mukoko, assistant office manager, Bureau of Mines; L. P. Emile Kaylhura, supervisor, administrative and personnel workers assigned to the secretariat of the Ministry of Foreign Commerce; Joseph Bekoli, supervisor, labor force engaged in land survey for the Provincial Land Authority;

And also Edouard Kapape, personnel classifier for the Government of Congo in Kasai Province; and Auguste Kapena, chief clerk, personnel service of Kasai Province.

This is the first of four who will study at the USDA school. More than 100,000 federal employees from various government agencies have studied there since it was established in 1921.

Trace Congo Eruption To Lumumba Murder by Belgian Mercenaries

The new eruption of violence in the strife-torn Congo should come as no surprise to outsiders, in light of the recently released United Nations report, which indicates that former Premier Patrice Lumumba probably was murdered by Belgian mercenaries in the presence of Katanga's President Moise Tshombe.

The report, which was made by a four-nation commission set up to investigate the death of Lumumba and his two colleagues, confirms a thought that has troubled the minds of Congo sympathizers ever since the release of a story, last Feb. 11, which said that the Premier had been killed by tribesmen after escaping from custody in Katanga.

It also backs up the original contentions of Ghana's Kwame Nkrumah and Guinea's Sekou Toure. Both had contended that Lumumba, chosen leader of the Congolese, had been the victim of a vicious plot in which Tshombe was a tool through which Belgian and colonial forces might prolong chaos in the newly independent country.

They also had doubts as to the effectiveness and sincerity of the UN-supported regime of President Joseph Kasavubu.

■

REASONS FOR widespread disbelief in the previous story of the premier's death were obvious.

Lumumba was a strong man, whom Belgian and colonial forces would find difficult to control or influence. He had been favored by the people, and if he were allowed to unify them, these same forces woud have no excuse for intruding in the affairs of the new nation.

He was willing to accept aid from Russia, but simply because his plans for help had been ignored by the west. Then too, the original story of his death, as reported by Godefrois Munongo, Minister of the Interior of Tshombe's Katanga government, simply didn't make sense.

THE NEW REPORT makes far more sense. It reveals that Lumumba, along with his Youth Minister Maurice Npolo and Senate Vice President Joseph Okita, probably was murdered a full month before news of his death was released.

A moral indictment against the wily Tshombe and the secessionist Katanga province, it also lays a certain amount of the blame on President Joseph Kasavubu, who knowingly placed Lumumba and his aides in the hands of their bitterest political enemies.

Included in the ropert is testmony by witnesses, which reveals that the murder of Lumumba was committed in accordance with a pre-arranged plan, and that he died at the hands of a Belgian mercenary, Col. Carlos Huyghe, and a Captain Gat, who subjected the leader to humiliating treatment before ending his life.

■

THE REPORT IS substantiated by Col. Bjorn Egge, a Norwegian officer who formerly served as chief of intelligence for UN forces in the Congo.

The recent mutiny of 2,000 Congolese troops, led by Lumumba's heir, Antoine Gizenga, is important, in that it grew out of a heightened distrust by Congolese, in Belgians, who have made no secret of their sympathy toward Katanga and lack of interest in a government run by Congolese.

This revolt may be quelled, but peace cannot come to the Congo until the Katanga regime is eliminated and both black and white perpetrators of Lumumba's murder are brought before the bar of justice. Otherwise, the Congo will remain little more than living proof of the ineffectiveness of the United Nations as an international law enforcement agency.

JOSEPH KASAVUBU . . . betrayed Lumumba

MOISE TSHOMBE . . . saw Premier murdered?

PATRICE LUMUMBA . . . victim of plot

JOMO KENYATTA:

Kenya's Man Of Mystery

The Courier-Journal

Will release of the Mau Mau leader put a Dr. Jekyll or a Mr. Hyde into circulation? East Africa wonders

By PHILIP HARSHAM Courier-Journal Staff Writer

GREAT Britain's Colonial Secretary Iain Macleod is a quiet-spoken man. He can make an international crisis sound as routine as a weather report. So his announcement to Parliament Tuesday—that Jomo Kenyatta probably will be released this month—must have been delivered calmly.

But it must, too, have hit East Africa with hurricane force.

Sat. 8-5-61

Jomo Kenyatta, despite his having been in exile or prison since 1953, is once more the most important figure in East Africa. He has become in exile a myth, an all-powerful but voiceless oracle. He is at once the symbol of political unity and governmental chaos. He is the father image, a messiah even, to many Kenya Africans. And he is a devil in human form to many Kenya whites.

Louisville Ky

Nobody knows what the real Kenyatta has become since 1953, when he was convicted as manager of the loathsome Mau Mau terrorist society. Certainly Kenyatta himself has done little talking. Political leaders allowed to visit him have interpreted his few comments to be favorable to their cause—even though their cause might be directly opposed to the last cause Kenyatta "viewed favorably."

Inconclusive Case

And just as nobody knows what Kenyatta is, nobody can be sure what Kenyatta was. Her Majesty's case against him as it revealed itself in the crude little schoolhouse courtroom in 1953 was never conclusive.

Kenyatta, the erudite, urbane Kikuyu tribesman who had lived most of his life in England among whites, who had married an English wife, and who had sired a half-white son, insisted that he did not hate whites, that he did not intend—as Mau Mau intended—to drive all whites from Kenya. He found the depraved Mau Mau rites repulsive, he said, and he could assume no responsibility for them.

But Mau Mau flourished as Kenyatta fought for more rights for Kenya Africans and he was called Mau Mau's leader. Perhaps he was.

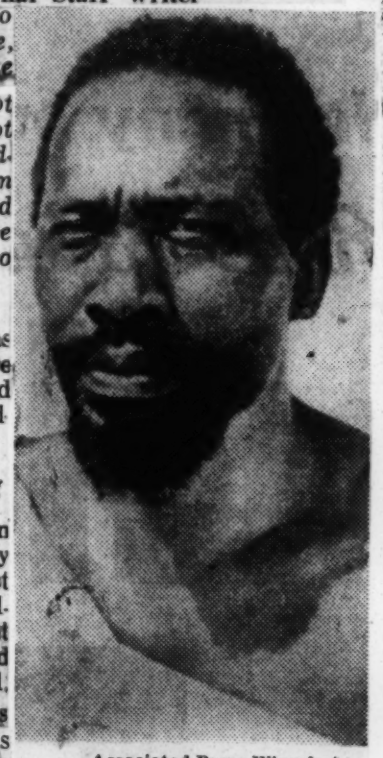
Condition For Anything

At any rate, the British in Kenya had to blame somebody for the uprising that cost 13,000 lives and millions of dollars. It blamed Kenyatta. But the evidence that convicted him was largely circumstantial. More Mau Mau atrocities were committed upon Africans than upon whites. But Kenya Africans today use Kenyatta's release as a convenient condition for practically everything. The two largest political parties, K.A.D.U. and K.A.N.U., refuse to co-operate "until Kenyatta is freed." They were given a legislative majority by 1960 elections—the first African majority in Kenya history. But they refuse to form a government "until Kenyatta is freed."

Whites in Kenya have become more and more vocal, too, in Kenyatta's behalf. But some still argue: "Somebody must pay for Mau Mau. We cannot release Kenyatta without losing face."

Kenya Governor Sir Patrick Renison argued in April that Kenyatta could not be released because "he is too great a security risk."

Some Kenyans explained that Sir Patrick actually had no fear of Kenyatta, now about 70. But he feared, they said, that Africans still carrying grudges against Mau Mau might murder Kenyatta. The British would then be blamed by pro-Kenyatta Africans for removing Kenyatta from protective custody and an ugly racial war, so imminent at all times, could result.



Associated Press Wirephoto

Jomo Kenyatta

Powerful but voiceless

No Hint Given

But Sir Patrick and Colonial Secretary Macleod now seem willing to take their chances. Jomo Kenyatta will be released and provided a new house at Kiambu, near Nairobi.

And we are left to await the next episode in cliff-hanging politics.

Will Kenyatta lead his people to "light" or "darkness"? Will he evolve as Dr. Jekyll or Mr. Hyde? Will he be Kenya's messiah or spell Kenya's doom?

Kenyatta himself has so far given no hint.

KENYANS PONDER KENYATTA'S ROLE

The New York Times

Sun. 7-30-61

African Leader's Release Is Expected Soon

New York, New York

Special to The New York Times.

NAIROBI, Kenya, July 23—A guessing game with important political consequences is being played in Kenya.

The game centers on Jomo Kenyatta, who was convicted of organizing the anti-white Mau Mau terrorist movement and who has been imprisoned or restricted since October, 1952. It is expected that Kenyatta, who is confined to the town of Maralal, 200 miles northwest of Nairobi, will be given complete freedom within the next few weeks.

Everyone is wondering what role Mr. Kenyatta will take as Kenya moves toward self-government and independence. Many Africans regard him as their principal leader and speak of him as Kenya's first Prime Minister. Persons who have visited him at Maralal have found him to be a man of considerable intelligence who appears to be reasonable and moderate in his views.

Stability Is Key

The test of Kenyatta's influence is expected to center on whether he can bring about relative political stability in the face of the rivalry between the two African political parties. This rivalry has led to formation of Kenya's present shaky Government, which is supported by the smaller of the two parties, the Kenya African Democratic Union headed by Ronald Ngala, but not by the powerful Kenya African National Union led by James Gichuru and Tom Mboya.

The National Union has refused to join any government until Kenyatta is released. Now its leaders say they would join a caretaker coalition government only until a general election is held before self-government is achieved.

The Democratic Union insists that no new elections are necessary and that the country should proceed to self-government and independence on the basis of the election held in February.

The National Union leaders contend that Mr. Ngala, who is leader of government business in the Legislative Council, wants to entrench himself with a view to becoming chief minister when self-government is attained, probably early next year.

Discussion Planned

The two parties have agreed to talk about constitutional changes and land policies, a highly controversial subject involving the rights of white settlers who own much of Kenya's best farming land. These discussions are scheduled to take place in the next few weeks under the leadership of the Governor, Sir Patrick Renison. Part of the guessing game revolves around the part Kenyatta may play in them.

Meanwhile, preparations for an African-controlled government to replace the present mixture of Africans, whites and Asians, none with a majority, are going forward. One major task is the so-called "localization" of civil service, which been accelerated since last October.

This involves replacing British civil servants with Africans. At present, 50,000 of Kenya's 60,000 civil servants are Africans. But the remaining 10,000 hold the most important jobs.

Of the important jobs, 4,000 are held by Asians and 850 by Africans. The British hold the remainder and the cost of compensating them for loss of careers when independence comes, should they decide not to continue working for the independent Kenya Government, has been estimated as high as $50,000,000.

Congo Treaty Gives U.N. Full Freedom of Movement

By KATHLEEN TELTSCH

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Nov. 27—An agreement giving the United Nations force and civilian officials in the Congo full freedom of movement throughout Congolese territory was signed today by Acting Secretary General U Thant and the Congolese Foreign Minister, Justin Bomboko.

The accord is designed to facilitate the United Nations operations and avoid a repetition of the kind of jurisdictional disputes with Congolese authorities that have hampered its progress in the past.

Among other measures, the agreement provides that military units and United Nations officials have full freedom in the operation of aircraft, vessels, vehicles and equipment in the service of the United Nations. This includes roads, airfields and port facilities.

In the past there have been a number of jurisdictional clashes over such facilities, one of the most notable being the Congolese seizure last March of the port at Matadi. This compelled the United Nations to reroute supplies and additional contingents from Tanganyika and other points.

Exempt From Local Laws

The agreement signed today follows in many respects the accord between the United Nations and the United Arab Republic coverin gthe operations of the emergency force in the Middle East.

As is customary, the agreement exempts the 15,405 members o fthe United Nations Congo force from Congolese criminal prosecution and leaves them subject to the jurisdiction of their own governments. Eighteen countries are supplying troops or administrative personnel for the Congo force.

The agreement also follows the lines of an earlier provisional agreement accepted in July, 1960. The Congo operation has been conducted under this accord, but the new document is more precise and is regarded as lending more assistance to the United Nations' undertakings.

The signing of the text was held up first by minor administrative difficulties and then by the death Sept. 18 of Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold.

Use of Emblems Provided

A number of provisions in the fourteen-page text concern such matters as United Nations communications, currency and taxation arrangements. Others range over technical points, including the right to display the blue-and-white emblem of the United Nations at camps and on vehicles and vessels. Contingents in the international force may display their own national colors only in exceptional cases, such as national holidays.

From the military standpoint, the provisions on free movement of troops and supplies are regarded as the most important elements in the new agreement. It is stipulated specifically that at airports necessary for the effective functioning of the force, "the United Nations alone shall control arrivals and departure of aircraft operating on its behalf, whether these are transporting civilian or military personnel or supplies."

The point is made elsewhere in the agreement of the necessity to have harmony in the operations of the Congolese and United Nations security systems. Both Congolese and United Nations military units are required in the maintenance of public order to observe "the principle of mutual consultation." Conflicts of competence are to be brought immediately to the nearest unit of the United Nations force.

Political Acts Barred

The agreements begins with a requirement that members of the United Nations force and all officials refrain from political activity. They must respect local laws and regulations and a number o fprovisions are included to cover the rights and prerogatives of the Congolese.

It is provided also that the opinion of the Congolese Government shall be considered in decisions concerning the composition of military units, but that the United Nations shall possess sole competence to make decisions. The Secretary General is requested to pay attention to any information on the performance of United Nations officials passed along by Congolese authorities.

The arrival and departure of military units and details of their composition are to be reported to the Congolese Government. Changes in the civilian staff also are to be made known.

The agreement gives in detail the terms o fimmunity to be tendered to United Nations personnel. It provides that officials in the performance of their duties shall be immune from any form of arrest or detention. Members o fthe force who commit or attempt to commit an offense that may result in serious harm are to be turned over immediately to United Nations custody.

The agreement is to remain in force "until the departure from the territory of the last elements of the [United Nations] force and its equipment.

India Voices Hope on Congo

Special to The New York Times.

NEW DELHI, India, Nov. 27—The Government expressed cautious optimism today that a settlement would be found for issues that divide the Congo.

An official spokesman said there seemed to be "some similarity of views" between the United States and the Soviet Union. He expressed hope that this woul dlead to better implementation of a United Nations resolution adopted last Friday by the Security Council authorizing Acting Secretary General U. Thant to use force to arrest mercenaries and others who were serving secessionist Katanga province.

The Indian spokesman said Belgium had shown willingness to cooperate with the United Nations. He said West Germany and France had assured India that they were willing to use "all their influence' 'to persuade President Moise Tshombe of Katanga to come to terms with the central Congolese Government.

KATANGA AND U.N. TRADE PRISONERS

Troop Pullback Also Takes Place in Elisabethville

By DAVID HALBERSTAM

Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, Oct. 25—The United Nations announced tonight that an exchange of prisoners with Katanga Province has been completed and that United Nations forces had withdrawn from all positions as specified in a cease-fire accord.

The prisoner exchange, which took place this afternoon at the old Elisabethville airport, was reported to have involved the release of 190 United Nations soldiers and about 220 Katangese.

The exchange was witnessed by President Moise Tshombe of Katanga and Dr. Conor Cruise O'Brien, of Ireland, the chief United Nations representative, in the province.

While the prisoner exchange was taking place, the United Nations turned the Elisabethville radio station over to the Katangese. The station was one of the scenes of the fiercest fighting in an eight-day conflict between United Nations and Katangese forces last month. The fighting began after the United Nations troops had attempted to seize power in Katanga to restore control of the secessionist province to the central Congolese Goverment.

Other posts to be turned over to the Katangese included a tunnel on the road to Kasenga and the post office in Elisabethville, where bitter fighting also had raged.

The cease-fire accord, or protocol, was ratified by United Nations headquarters after an agreement Sept. 20 that ended the eight days of fighting in Katanga.

Even as progress was being made in Elisabethville, United Nations and Western diplomats were showing new concern for the situation at Stanleyville, the capital of Eastern Province.

Jean Foster Manzikala, the provincial President, has been overthrown and is believed to be under house arrest. He has been succeeded by Simon Losalla, who is believed to be a member of the group that had followed the late Premier Patrice Lumumba, a Leftist.

United Press International

OBSERVES EXCHANGE: President Moise Tshombe of the Congo, who witnessed exchange of U. N. and Katangese prisoners at airport in Elisabethville.

Mr. Manzikala is an opponent of Antoine Gizenga, who is regarded as the political heir of Mr. Lumumba.

Officials here also are concerned over the failure of Mr. Gizenga to return here from Stanleyville. Mr. Gizenga, who accepted the post of Vice Premier of the central Government, went home ostensibly to get his belongings, but was due back here about ten days ago.

Reports on the Stanleyville situation are still fragmentary. Some Westerners see the events as a last and desperate attemp by Mr. Gizenga to hold power His power both in Stanleyville and in Leopoldville had been considered on the wane in recent weeks by many observers.

Mr. Gizenga is believed to be dissatisfied with his situation in Leopoldville, where observers contend he has been dwarfed by Premier Cyrille Adoula as the leader of the Government and by Christophe Gbenye as the leader of the Lumumba followers.

In the prisoner exchange at Elisabethville, 185 of the captives released by Katanga were Irish troops of the United Nations who had surrendered at Jadotville and at Elisabethville during the fighting. In addition, there was one Irish civilian who had been captured and who was repatriated today.

Most of the Katangese who were returned to their government had surrendered to the United Nations in northern Katanga well after the fighting had stopped.

Special to The New York Times.

ACCRA, Ghana, Oct. 25—The Government announced today that it had decided to recognize the central Congolese Government headed by Premier Cyrille Adoula. It said the decision had followed acceptance of the post of Vice Premier by Antoine Gizenga, whose rival regime in Stanleyville had been recognized by Ghana as the legitimate Government.

LAND OF CHAOS

Infant Congo Termed Still Asleep to Reality

By LYNN HEINZERLING
Staff Writer

LEOPOLDVILLE, The Con- Oct. 24—Sixteen months of ished, political chaos and ar bankruptcy—not to men- millions of dollars—have iled to awaken the Congo to ality.

Congolese leaders still can- put aside tribal suspicions, tensions and ideologies long ough to face their real prob- as a nation.

The republic's "government reconciliation" under Prime inister Cyrille Adoula has iled to reconcile.

The backyard government set by Antoine Gizenga in Stan- ville with the help of Com- nist governments collapsed and Mr. Gizenga joined the Adoula government as Vice Premier. He contributed little and has gone back to Stanley- ville. Nobody knows when or whether he will return.

Army Remains Divided

The army is still divided, with Gen. Joseph Mobutu com- nding in Leopoldville and en. Victor Lundula in charge Stanleyville.

The United Nations has ached a cease-fire agreement the secessionist province of atanga, whose rich copper de- osits are the nation's great- t asset. It is desperately try- ng to bring President Moise Tshombe of Katanga into ne- gotiations with Mr. Adoula.

Both Mr. Mobutu and Mr. Lundula talk vaguely of taking Katainga with their armies, al- though the logistic problems alone are far beyond their ca- pabilities.

The Congolese Parliament considers its most important order of business is to arrange to chop up the jungle land into still more provinces with di- verse tribal urges. There are not enough skilled Congolese to run the central government and administer the present six provinces properly.

Still No Constitution

The new nation still does not have its own constitution, but is operating under a fundamental law worked out with the former Belgian colonial masters. Parliament is amending this law so that the six provinces laid out arbitrarily by the Belgians can be cut up to accommodate and perpetuate tribal groupings.

It is a labor based on the ancient hates of the Congolese that will further impede the Congo's entrance into the world of the 20th century.

The shadow of the first Prime Minister, Patrice Lumumba, still lies across the Congo. The tall, flamboyant nationalist leader was slain in Katanga more than eight months ago while being held by the Tshombe government.

The newspaper of the Lumumba forces in Leopoldville in a recent issue described him as "that grand liberator, that

The lives of many men, along with some of your tax dollars, have gone into the effort to end the chaos that has throttled the Congo since it became independent 16 months ago. This is the first of three articles giving a penetrating look at the Congo today. The writer won a 1961 Pulitzer prize for his dispatches on African affairs.

Caesar—leader of leaders, hero of heroes, sage of sages, savior of saviors."

Aides Contend for Mantle

The Lumumba top lieutenants—Mr. Gizenga, Minister of Interior Christophe Gbenye and Chamber President Joseph Kasongo, all leftists—are contending for the grand liberator's mantle. They hope, too, to seize power from Mr. Adoula.

Western diplomats, who have watched the whole incredible story unfold in the Congo, believe the Adoula government is the best the country can achieve in the circumstances. Some consider him the most impressive man in the Congo.

He seems in control although Interior Minister Gbenye, the Lumumbist, is pressing him hard. Lumumbist youth movements are springing up. Communist money is coming into the country to finance trouble, diplomats say.

Recently, in Leopoldville's African quarter, pamphlets urging the black Congolese to attack whites have been circulated.

Anti-white excesses last year started an exodus of Europeans which almost paralyzed the economy and threatened to turn the Congo back to the jungle. They are coming back now—Belgian teachers, businessmen, technicians. The Congo can hardly survive without them.

Although the central government has not resumed diplomatic relations with Belgian, a small Belgian mission operates with government approval.

Mr. Adoula must keep the Congo calm and solve the Katanga problem to survive. The central government cannot hope to operate this huge country of 900,000 square miles without a share of Katanga's rich copper profits.

U. N. Officials Confident

U. N. officials are confident. They expect that preliminary contacts between Katangan emissaries and the central government will be followed by an Adoula-Tshombe meeting.

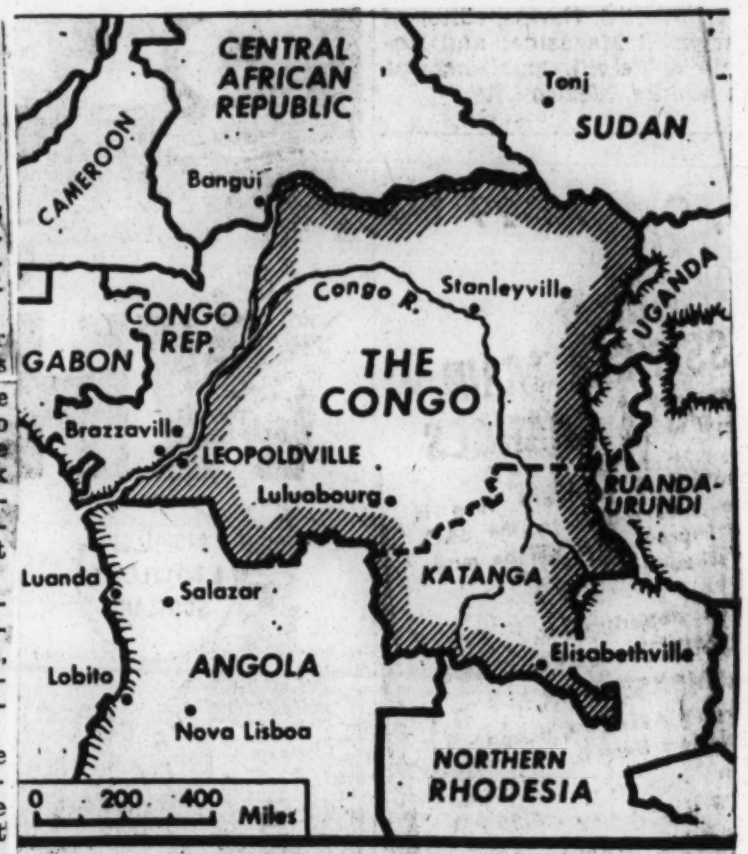
Despite his statement, Mr. Tshombe himself is known to feel that the days of his private state are numbered. Not a single nation has recognized the proclaimed independence of Katanga.

The central government, under great pressure for leftists and Lumumbists, still thinks grandiosely of sending Mr. Mobutu's troops to the Katanga border and seizing the recalcitrant province. Mr. Mobutu is known to regard such an adventure more soberly.

It was he, with the backing of President Joseph Kasavubu, who expelled Russians, Czechs and Poles from the country last year after they openly supplied war materials to maintain Mr. Lumumba in power.

Setback Would Be Costly

Mobutu forces do not have the equipment or the supplies for a drive to Katanga.



This map shows the Congo's huge area of 900,000 square miles which today, after 16 months of bloodshed, political chaos and near bankruptcy, still remains unsettled.—AP Wirephoto Map.

Mr. Mobutu and members of the central government know defeat in Katanga or even a long stalemate could mean the end of the Adoula government. The time would then be ripe for a takeover by the extremists Lumumbists.

There are bright spots. The Communist threat is recognized and it is still less real than in the days of Mr. Lumumba's gaudy reign.

President Kasavubu although no political genius, is still a moderate and stabilizing force with a solid backing. The Adoula government has kept in office such friends of the West as Vice Premier Jason Sendwe, Foreign Minister Justin Bomboko and Information Minister Joseph Ileo. There are other moderate, if less sophisticated, members of the cabinet.

Sweden's Dr. Sture Linner remains at the head of the U. N. operation. He probably is closer to the Congolese leaders than any other white man in the Congo and he is a man dedicated to his job. He is optimistic about the future.

Asked if he did not want to step down from his difficult and frustrating duties, he said:

"I think it is my obvious duty to carry on as long as they want me to do it."

Tomorrow: Russians bungling second chance?

TRUCE IN KATANGA IS RATIFIED AT U. N.

Action of High Aides Called Most Important Since Hammarskjold Died

Text of agreement by U. N. and Katanga, Page 12.

By ROBERT CONLEY
Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Oct. 24—High officials here have ratified a truce part between the United Nations and secessionist Katanga Province. Their action was regarded here as the most important executive decision in the five weeks that the Secretary General's post has been vacant.

Meanwhile, the General Assembly's Budgetary Committee moved to insure that the nearly 16,000 United Nations troops as well as their aircraft in the Congo would be able to remain there for the rest of the year.

Overriding the opposition of the Soviet bloc, the committee voted to permit the United Nations to spend up to $10,000,000 a month for November and December and thus prevent the collapse of the operation at the end of this month, when an earlier authorization expires.

The vote was 55 to 9, with fifteen abstentions. The measure now goes to a full session of the Assembly for final approval.

Today's disclosure of the truce pact ratification came with the issuance this morning of a report by Dr. Sture C. Linner of Sweden, the officer in charge of the United Nations Operations in the Congo. Dr. Linner arrived here yesterday for consultations.

He said the central Congo Government of Premier Cyrille Adoula had agreed not to oppose the ratification, but the Congolese here said they knew of no such decision.

Dr. Linner also sought to allay African fears that the pact implied recognition of mineral-rich Katanga's secession from the less wealthy Congo. He maintained that the truce had no "political intention or aim."

The report said that the truce pact had been "approved by United Nations headquarters" without giving further details.

Action by 'Congo Club'

However, it was understood that the action was taken by the six high officials, known familiarly as the "Congo Club," who had served as an informal panel of advisers to the late Secretary General, Dag Hammarskjold. They are:

Andrew W. Cordier of the United States, Under Secretary for General Assembly Affairs; Dr. Ralph J. Bunche of the United States, Under Secretary for Special Political Affairs; C. V. Narasimhan of India, also an Under Secretary for Special Political Affairs and Chef du Cabinet; Brig. Gen. I. J. Rikhye

of India, the Secretary General's military adviser; Sir Alexander MacFarquhar of Britain, the Secretary General's adviser on civilian operations in the Congo and Robert W. Gardiner of Ghana, an economic and social affairs officer.

"They certainly acted cute in all this," one African delegate said.

Apparently Tunisia and a few other members of the eighteen-nation Congo Advisory Committee knew of the action. But a number of members had expected that the committee, made up of countries that have or had troops in the Congo, would have been consulted before the step was taken.

The pact, or "protocol," follows a cease-fire agreement signed Sept. 20 that ended eight days of fighting between the United Nations troops and the Katanga Army led by white mercenaries. It provides for the exchange of the 191 United Nations prisoners, mainly Irish troops, stil being held by Moise Tshombe, president of Katanga.

The pact also provides for the pullback of United Nations contingents from several points in Katanga to positions held before the Sept. 13 incursion. It returns to Mr. Tshombe the Elisabethville post office, which was the center of severe fighting, and the radio station. It also sets up joint inspection teams to oversee the truce.

Two Conditions Set

Last week, in an attempt to ease the African resentment, Secretariat officials set two conditions to their ratification.

First, they held that the truce in no way implied recognition of Katanga's secession. Second, they held that the truce in no way absolved the United Nations Command in the Congo from seeking to prevent civil war in the troubled African republic, by force if necessary, as ordered by the Security Council in February.

Until today, it had been expected that Mr. Tshombe would have to acknowledge these conditions publicly before the truce was ratified. He has yet to make such an acknowledgement.

The six United Nations executives took the ratification step Friday night, but word of their acttion was held back until today. The delay was reported to have been an effort to insure that Mr. Tshombe would receive the ratified pact beforehand in Elisabethville, Katanga's capital.

Although the committee authorized further military expenditures in the Congo, it left for later debate the question of how to raise money to cover those expenditures. That question has been made more difficult by the growing refusals of the Communist nations, most Arab states and several Western countries to pay.

To cope with the rising costs and the curtailed payments from members, United Nations officials have been forced to borrow from other accounts within the organization, such as the Special Fund and the Technical Assistance Programs to fill the gap.

U.N. Ratifies Pact For Katanga Truce

Atlanta Constitution p. 1
Mon. 10-23-61

By ROBERT CONLEY

(Copyright 1961 by the New York Times Co.)

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.—The truce pact between the United Nations and the secessionist Congo province of Katanga has been ratified, it was disclosed here Tuesday.

Atlanta, Ga.

The ratification was regarded as the most important executive decision in the five weeks that the secretary general's post has been vacant. The report said simply that the pact had been approved by U.N. headquarters."

The ratification, apparently carried out quietly behind the scenes, caused a stir of surprise among several African delegations as it came to light.

The action follows Congolese charges that the pact was a capitulation to Katanga President Moise Tshombe. It also follows Soviet charges that any such ratification would represent an "illegal seizure" of power in a United Nations left leaderless by the death last month of Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold.

Meanwhile, the General Assembly's Budgetary Committee moved to assure that the nearly 16,000 U.N. troops and aircraft in the Congo would be able to remain there for the rest of the year.

Overriding the opposition of the Soviet bloc, the committee voted to permit the United Nations to spend up to $10 million a month for November and December and thus prevent the collapse of the operation at the end of this month, unless an earlier authorization expires.

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He said the central Congo government of Premier Cyrille Adoula had agreed not to oppose the ratification, but the Congolese here said they knew of no such decision.

Linner also sought to allay African fears that the pact implied recognition of mineral-rich Katanga's secession from the rest of the less wealthy Congo. He maintained that the truce had no "political intention or aim."

Associated Press Wirephoto

WINS PACT
President Tshombe

U.N. TO GET PLAN FOR CONGO FUNDS

The New York Times

Authority for $20,000,000 to Keep Force in Africa Sought in Assembly

Mon. 10-23-61

By RICHARD EDER

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Oct. 22—A proposal to authorize funds for the United Nations military operations in the Congo for the remainder of this year is being prepared here. A resolution, authorizing the Secretariat to spend $20,000,000 during November and December, will be discussed early this week.

New York Mon.

The resolution is expected to be sponsored in the General Assembly's Budget Committee by at least ten nations, though some of these have not yet signed as co-sponsors.

These nations are reported to be Canada, Ireland, Ghana, Ethiopia, Nigeria, Tunisia, Sweden, Liberia, Malaya and Pakistan—all members of the Congo Advisory Committee. The resolution, which has the support of the United States, is expected to be approved without great difficulty.

Early last week it was announced that the United Nations had funds for its Congo operation only until the end of the month and that the operation would have to be ended unless additional spending was authorized.

The resolution would not constitute an appropriation of additional money, but would only give the Secretariat permission to use funds available to it. Separate action would have to be taken by the General Assembly to appropriate the money.

New York

At the beginning of this year the Assembly appropriated $100,000,000 for the Congo operation over a ten-month period ending Oct. 31. According to a Secretariat report issued Friday, the wording of the resolution indicated that an additional $20,000,000 might be spent during the last two months of the year, even if no specific appropriation was made.

Mon. 10-23-61

The financing of the Congo operation, which is budgeted separately from the ordinary expenses of the United Nations, has been made difficult by the refusal of the Soviet bloc, France, a number of Arab states and, most recently, South Africa, to share in the costs. In addition, many Asian and South American countries say that they cannot afford to contribute.

The United States has been paying about one-half of the expenses of the Congo operation. Part of the operation's costs have been met by borrowing from other United Nations programs.

The United Nations has about 16,000 troops in the Congo.

Another matter to be considered by the world organization this week is the application of Outer Mongolia to join the United Nations. A delegation from Outer Mongolia arrived today to attend the Security Council session Wednesday afternoon that will consider the application along with that of Mauritania.

The Mongolian bid seems likely to succeed, in view of reports that Nationalist China has been persuaded by the United States not to veto it. The Chinese Nationalists consider Outer Mongolia a part of China.

Spokesmen for the Chinese delegation have limited their comments on these reports to a statement that no instructions have been received from Taiwan to rescind plans for a veto. Nevertheless, there are indications that a new announcement may be made soon.

Western pressure on the Chinese Nationalists to refrain from blocking Outer Mongolia's application has leaned heavily on the argument that a veto might stimulate the campaign to give the Nationalists' seat to Communist China.

It was argued that if Nationalist China vetoed the Mongolian application, and the Russians then vetoed the Mauritanian application, other African nations that support Mauritania would take out their resentment on the Nationalists.

It was not at all certain, however, that approval of the Outer Mongolian application would induce the Soviet delegation to refrain from vetoing the candidacy of Mauritania. Morocco contends that Mauritania belongs to her, and the Russians have been making vigorous efforts to win Moroccan support.

Russians Greet Mongolians

A four-man delegation from outer Mongolia arrived at New York International Airport yesterday afternoon.

The delegation was met at the airport by Valerian A. Zorin, head of the Soviet United Nation delegation, and six other Russian officials.

Dondog Tsebegmid, Vice Foreign Minister of Outer Mongolia, who is head of the delegation, said his country "hopes that the legitimate rights of the Mongolian Republic to be admitted to the United Nations will be satisfied."

The diplomat, speaking in Mongolian, said he did not know just how the delegation would participate in the discussion on the Outer Mongolia question.

He also said the delegation would remain here until the question was resolved.

18a 1961

CONGO

ADVISER'S OUSTER AROUSES KATANGA

Belgian Consul Staff Nearly Expelled After U. N. Arrest

New York Times

ELISABETHVILLE, Katanga, July 8 (AP)—Katanga's smoldering feud with the United Nations flared up today in a bitter quarrel over the United Nations' expulsion of a Belgian adviser to this secessionist province.

Retaliating for the expulsion, the Interior Ministry of Katanga ordered the entire Belgian consulate staff to leave the province. But President Moise Tshmbe stepped in, revoked the order and apologized to the Belgians.

Sun 7-9-6

The adviser, Georges Thyssens, a friend of Interior Minister Godefroid Munongo, was arrested by United Nations Swedish troops in his home last night and hustled to Elisabethville. A shot was fired and M. Thyssens' son was beaten.

New York

Informed sources said Mr. Munongo had ordered the consulate staff expelled because it had failed to intervene and protect M. Thyssens.

The chain of events began earlier in the week when Mr. Munongo ordered the arrest of Charles Muller, a diplomatic adviser on the Belgian consulate staff and accused him of collaborating with the United Nations.

When United Nations authorities heard of the arrest, they decided to seize and expel M. Thyssens for "interfering in local politics." They said M. Thyssens had told Katanga authorities M. Muller was a Socialist sent to work with the United Nations, which is unpopular in this part of the Congo.

After the United Nations action against M. Thyssens became known in this capital, the Interior Ministry took action. M. Muller was taken from jail and put on a plane to Europe.

Katanga security policemen raided the consulate, seized some documents and, for a time, detained Consul Jules Herkens. When Consul General Henry Crener protested, the Interior Ministry ordered him and his staff to leave Katanga.

Then President Tshombe strepped in. He asked M. Crener to convey his apologies to the consulate and the Belgian Government for Munongo's "rash decision." Mr. Tshombe relies heavily on Belgians for help in running Katanga.

Mr. Munongo is considered one of the strong men in this province. Katanga, in addition to feuding with the United Nations, has been at odds with the central government in Leopoldville since the Congo was declared independent last year.

The United Nations Command seized M. Thyssens under a Security Council resolution authorizing it to use force if necessary to prevent civil war in the Congo.

Mme. Thyssens charged that the Swedish troops burst into the Thyssens' home last night and fired a shot at her. She said her 22-year-old son, Jacques, was beaten on the head with rifle butts and that she was kicked and beaten by a Swedish officer.

Conor C. O'Brien, United Nations chief representative in Katanga, denied that excessive force was used.

GIZENGA BACKERS IN LEOPOLDVILLE

New York Times

But Stanleyville Chief Bars Trip to Congo Session

By HENRY TANNER

Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, July 16—A group of seventy followers of Patrice Lumumba, the slain Congo Premier, arrived in the capital today. They came to attend the session of the Congolese national Parliament that is scheduled to open this week.

Mon. 7-17-61

Contrary to expectations, the delegation was not led by Antoine Gizenga, titular head of the regime in Stanleyville. Christophe Gbenye, Interior Minister in the Stanleyville Government, led the group.

Mr. Gizenga's absence took United Nations officials and members of the Central Congolese Government by surprise. Robert Gardiner, a Ghanaian member of the United Nations Secretariat who had flown to Stanleyville to escort the delegation to Leopoldville, said he had been given no explanation of Mr. Gizenga's apparent change of mind.

New York

Gizenga Proclaimed Regime

Mr. Gizenga was Deputy Premier under Mr. Lumumba. After Mr. Lumumba was deposed by President Joseph Kasavubu, Mr. Gizenga proclaimed himself Premier of the Congo and Stanleyville the national capital.

Mr. Lumumba was killed in Katanga last February. In the uproar that followed the slaying, the Gizenga regime was recognized as the "legitimate" Congo Government by Communist and neutralist nations.

The Stanleyville group arrived today in two United Nations planes. Helicopters of the world organization took the Senators and Deputies from the airport to the campus of Louvanium University, where Parliament is to meet under United Nations protection.

Cyrille Adoula, Interior Minister of the Central Government, greeted the Stanleyville group at the airport. He has been frequently mentioned as the most likely candidate for the Premiership in a new national coalition government.

This is the first time since the formation of the Stanleyville regime last fall that a sizable delegation of followers of Mr. Lumumba has returned to the capital. Their return is a result of several months of mediation efforts made by the United Nations.

The group included Julien Kasongo, a close collaborator of Mr. Lumumba. He was president of the Lower House before Parliament was suspended by President Kasavubu last fall.

Also in the group was Anicet Kashamura, Mr. Lumumba's Information Minister, who fell out with Mr. Gizenga a few months ago. Mr. Kashamura had been reported under House arrest in Stanleyville.

Mr. Gizenga's absence was the more puzzling because Mr. Gbenye, who left no doubt that he was leader of the delegation, has been known to be taking an even tougher stand than Mr. Gizenga on the issue of a reconciliation with the Central Government.

The Deputies and Senators were under United Nations protection from the time they left Stanleyville. They appeared uncertain and even a little frightened as they arrived at the airport, wearing gaily colored felt caps with the embroidered inscription: "Lumumbist unity."

United Nations guards kept a small crowd away from the part of the air terminal where the delegation changed from planes to helicopters.

Adoula Protests UN Katanga Pact

C.S. Monitor

By the Associated Press

Léopoldville, Congo

Premier Cyrille Adoula, protesting that the new UN-Katanga pact strengthens "President" Tshombe, declared the central Congo government is still determined to take over the rich secessionist province.

The UN, meanwhile, got a warning from Mr. Tshombe that unless the UN advisory committee on the Congo ratifies the agreement, he will hold as hostages the 184 UN troops taken prisoner in the recent fighting.

Mon. 10-16-61

Dr. Sture Linner, head of UN operations in the Congo, appeared harried after a heated two-hour conference with Mr. Adoula Sunday night.

A UN spokesman said Mr. Adoula was "not very happy" about the new cease-fire agreement signed Friday that, in effect, recognizes the right of Katanga to defend itself from attack by central government forces.

Forces Massed

Mr. Adoula declared in a radio address that the Léopoldville government has a right to use "suitable means" to end Katanga's secession. He did not elaborate, but central Congolese forces already are massed on the Katanga border.

A UN spokesman said the UN was "not backing down" on its determination to clean out foreign mercenaries in the Katanga forces.

The new agreement, he said, merely supplements the provisional cease-fire reached with Mr. Tshombe at Ndola Sept. 20.

Boston

The whole agreement must be ratified by the UN advisory committee on the Congo before becoming permanent. The committee was expected to meet Monday in New York.

Warning Voiced

Mr. Tshombe warned that the UN prisoners—due to be released Monday—"will not be liberated if the agreement is not approved."

"I am honest and I hope that people I am dealing with are honest," he told a news conference in his capital of Elisabethville Sunday night. "If the UN wants to cheat, let them come with their jets and we will fight them, even with bows and arrows."

UN officials in Elisabethville were going ahead on the assumption the agreement would be approved by the advisory committee. They said Mr. Tshombe had sent word the UN prisoners—mostly Irish—already had started for Elisabethville from their compound at Kolwezi.

Associated Press Wirephoto

Premier Adoula

Necessary measures pledged

Congo Costs To Continue

Christian Science Monitor

Advertiser

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (AP) — The United Nations estimated Saturday that its international force in the Congo would go on costing $10 million a month even though the force is being reduced from 18,000 to 15,900 men.

The estimate was in a report issued for consideration in the General Assembly's Budgetary Committee. The 101-nation committee is grappling with a financial crisis caused largely by the refusal of many U.N. members to pay their shares of the Congo costs.

Sun. 10-22-61

Meanwhile, the committee, which holds its next meting Monday afternoon, is working against time to keep the Congo force from dying from lack of funds at the end of this month.

That is the expiration date of a special $100-million appropriation made by the assembly last April 21 to carry the U.N. Congo operation through the first 10 months of 1961.

Monitor

Informed sources say Ghana, Ireland, Liberia, Sweden, Tunisia and others are working on a resolution authorizing the U.N. force to run up debts of $20 million for the last two months of the year.

The idea is to rush this resolution through the committee and the General Assembly in the next 10 days so the force can keep going while a specific appropriation is made.

P-1

Saturday's report recalled that the late Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold allotted $10 million a month to the force on the theory that it would average 23,400 strong through the first 10 months of 1961.

Hotel Says It Serves Registered Negroes

The Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky. 10-19-67

Lexington, Ky., Oct. 18 (AP)—Managing director Ted H. Hardwick said Wednesday his Phoenix Hotel has a policy of serving Negroes in dining rooms if they are registered at the hotel.

Hardwick made the statement in explaining an incident Tuesday afternoon in which Negro members of a professional basketball team said the hotel's coffee shop refused them service.

P. 1

Five Negro members of the Boston Celtics refused to play an exhibition game in Memorial Coliseum, and took a plane back to Boston. Two Negroes on the St. Louis Hawks also refused to dress for the game.

Hardwick and Art Lang, assistant manager, gave this version:

Players of both teams registered at the hotel Tuesday afternoon. Two Negroes on the Celtics went to the coffee shop where the hostess on duty, Mrs. Jeanette Crawford, asked if they were registered and said they could not be served if they were not registered.

The players left the coffee shop. (She doesn't know who they were). A third Negro later went to the coffee shop, said "No" when asked if he was with one of the teams, and left.

Lang was notified of the incident by Celtics coach Red Auerbach and Hawk manager Marty Blake. He looked for the players to apologize to them but they had already left.

Hardwick said that under a policy adopted last summer the hotel will register Negroes if they are members of a team or with a convention, but they may not register singly.

18a 1961

CONGO

Congo's Parliament in Session; Early Vote on Regime Planned

P. & C

Kasavubu Tells Lawmakers He Will Nominate Premier

Mobutu Gives Warning

Tu. 7-28-61

By HENRY TANNER

Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo July 27—The Congolese National Parliament held its first formal session in more than ten months today.

President Joseph Kasavubu, in an opening address, told the more than 200 Senators and deputies present that they would be asked to vote immediately on a new "government of national unity."

He reminded those attending the joint session of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate that it was up to him, as chief of state, to name a Premier-designate and a Cabinet.

Under the Basic Law, which is the country's provisional Constitution, the President said, the Cabinet will then go before the two chambers and ask for a vote of confidence. If the chambers vote against the proposed government, he will name a new Premier, President Kasavubu added.

The President's statement was taken to mean that one of the President's own followers, rather than Antoine Gizenga, head of the dissident, Soviet-backed regime in Stanleyville, would be the first to have an opportunity to form a government.

Gizenga Forces Gain

The Gizenga forces won an impressive first victory in Parliament two days ago, when one of their leaders, Joseph Kasongo, was re-elected President of the Chamber of Deputies. Followers of Mr. Gizenga also won two Vice Presidencies and four seats in the Secretariat of the chamber. A follower of President Kasavubu was elected President of the Senate, however.

Mr. Gizenga, a follower of Patrice Lumumba, the first Congo Premier who was slain early this year, was still in Stanleyville today. His followers insist that he will join the Parliamentary session as soon as he is completely recovered from a recent illness.

The most important pending question is whether Mr. Gizenga will insist that he be given the first chance to present a government to Parliament, or whether he will be content to settle for second place under a compromise Premier.

Cyrille Adoula, Interior Minister in the Central Government, has been named most frequently as a possible compromise Premier behind whom the country might be able to unite. He is understood to be ready to accept Mr. Gizenga as Deputy Premier with special authority over several ministries.

This is the solution that is reported to be favored by United Nations officials and by moderates in several Congolese factions, including some moderate followers of Mr. Gizenga himself.

A showdown on the choice of Premier may come very soon, possibly within a day or two, observers believe.

Maj. Gen. Joseph D. Mobutu, commander of the Congolese Army, issued a veiled warning today of what might happen if Parliament did not endorse a "unity" Premier.

In an order of the day to the army, General Mobutu declared:

"The National Army cannot tolerate that the country be handed over to men who are guided by foreign influences. The Congo is independent and will stay independent; it is not for sale to any ideological bloc."

General Mobutu is known to be convinced that Mr. Gizenga is a puppet of the Soviet Union. His statement was interpreted as a hint that the army might intervene again if the "wrong" candidate became Premier.

The general was the leader of an army coup last September. He "neutralized" both President Kasavubu and Premier Lumumba, but he later threw his support behind the President.

Katanga Accuses U. N.

ELISABETHVILLE, the Congo, July 27 (Reuters) — Godefroid Munongo, Minister of Interior of secessionist Katanga Province, complained today that United Nations troops were obstructing Katanga soldiers and policemen in the north of the province.

Mr. Munongo also said that Katanga diplomatic missions would soon be established in Europe, including one in Yugoslavia "if permission is granted by Belgrade."

Belgrade Rebuffs Katanga

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, July 27 (Reuters)—The Yugoslav Government has rebuffed a proposal by the Katanga Government to send a mission here to discuss possible economic and cultural aid, it was reported today.

Official Yugoslav sources said Yugoslavia would reejct any contact with the Katanga Government, which it does not recognize.

European

President Joseph Kasavubu

U.S. PLEDGES HALF OF U. N. CONGO BILL

The New York Times

New York, N.Y.

Will Pay $47,510,000 to Ward Off Bankruptcy

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By ROBERT CONLEY

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., April 18 — The United States agreed today to take on again nearly half of the financial burden of the military operation in the Congo as an emergency move to prevent the bankruptcy of the United Nations.

Washington did so by pledging to pay $47,510,000,000 of the $100,000,000 Congo military costs for the first ten months of 1961.

The pledge was in two parts: $15,000,000 as a voluntary contribution to the United Nations, and $32,510,000 for the United States regular assessed share of the Congo bill.

This would help support the world organization until the General Assembly, due to adjourn Friday, could return in September for a full assault on the financial crisis.

"Only an heroic effort in the months ahead will manage to keep the treasury from collapsing," said Philip M. Klutznick, the United States delegate, as he announced the pledges to the Assembly's Budgetary Committee.

But he warned that the United Nations would be harmed if it were continually forced to rely on the generosity of one member.

Last year, the United States paid or wrote off $29,962,832 of the $60,000,000 Congo bill.

Today's move by the United States came in the face of refusals by the nine nations of the Soviet block and by France to pay any part of the Congo bill.

A. F. Sokirkin, the Soviet Union's alternate delegate, reacted immediately by repeating the refusals and taunting Mr. Klutznick. He said Moscow might cooperate if the United Nations would install Antoine Gizenga as the "legitimate head of the Congo, convene the Congolese Parliament and expel all Belgians from the Congo.

In another development during the busy day, Canada formally proposed that any full-scale discussion of the financial crisis be put off until fall. Meanwhile, an emergency Congo financing plan appeared to be heading for Latin-American opposition.

The trouble arose when Argentina said it would vote against the key parts of the Pakistani - Tunisian resolution that seeks to raise as much as possible of a $100,000,000 goal for the first ten months of this year, in order to keep the United Nations going at least until the Assembly returns.

Argentina's delegate, Dr. Raul Quinjano, declared that his country could pay only a "symbolic" amount toward the Congo bill, and not a full assessment as provided by the Pakistani-Tunisian resolution.

"We cannot go any further than this," Dr. Quijano said.

Canada's proposal, put forward by Senator Frederick M. Blois of Nova Scotia, would have the Assembly undertake a re-evaluation of the United Nations' whole financial structure as a "matter of prime importance and urgency" immediately upon returning in September.

The Canadians also would have the Assembly look into the possibility of establishing a special fund to cover the costs of such threats to peace and security as those in the Congo and the establishment of assessments for paying the bills that would relieve the burden on less-developed countries.

The Canadians further proposed that the president of the Assembly appoint a nine-member panel to study and report on the prospects for doing this. Finally, the Canadian resolution would ask the Budget Advisory Committee to report on what improvements are needed to insure the financial stability of the organization.

The United States concern over the effects of its continued extra grants was based on the apprehension that opponents could attack the organization in the future as a "kept house."

"It is not a question of how many dollars we pay," Mr. Klutznick said. "It is a question of at what point do we create the illusion that this is not the United Nations, but the instrument of the United States."

Washington's pledge of the additional $15,000,000 grant was made with the stipulation that all other members would be placed under a "binding legal obligation" to pay, despite refusals.

Mr. Klutznick chided the Russians for accusing the United States of trying to "buy votes." He said the Kennedy Administration was prepared to withdraw the offer completely if Moscow wanted to give that amount instead.

GIZENGA OFFICERS ACCEPT MOBUTU AS ARMY'S CHIEF

Kasavubu Agrees to Reform Troops—Signs Accord on Congo-U.N. Cooperation

By HENRY TANNER

Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, April 17—Congolese Army headquarters announced tonight that field commanders operating under the control of the Leftist regime of Antoine Gizenga had recognized the authority of Maj. Gen. Joseph D. Mobutu as military commander in chief.

General Mobutu is the commander of the Central Government's forces.

The announcement said officers of the Gizenga regime had recognized General Mobutu during a military conference at Bundoki on the border of Eastern Province. The province is controlled by Mr. Gizenga.

The announcement also said a ceasefire had been ordered all along the border of Eastern and Equator Provinces.

Here in Leopoldville President Joseph Kasavubu and representatives of Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold signed an agreement on reorganization of the Congolese Army and the withdrawal of some foreign advsiers.

Resolution 'Accepted'

The Congolese President and his Government "accepted" the Security Council resolution of Feb. 21 with the "understanding" that the United Nations, in implementing the resolution, respected the sovereignty of the Congo Republic.

The announcement on the military agreement did not say whether Gen. Victor Lundula, who has been commanding Mr. Gizenga's forces, took part in the conference.

Despite rumors of rivalry between him and Mr. Gizenga, General Lundula has consistently stressed his loyalty to his civilian superiors in Stanleyville, capital of Eastern Province and seat of the Gizenga regime.

General Mobutu left Leopoldville a week ago for the border area where the military conference took place. Talks between the two sides continued intermittently for several weeks with and without his participation.

Kasavubu Plan Backed

In accepting the Security Council resolution the Leopoldville Government "recognized" the necessity for reorganizing the Congolese National Army. It reaffirmed President Kasavubu's earlier proposal that the reorganization take place with United Nations assistance, but under his personal authority as chief of state.

The agreement called for the United Nations to give assistance to the president so that all foreign civil officials, military and paramilitary mercenaries and political advisers who have not been engaged under his authority" will be required to leave the Congo in the shortest possible time.

The Feb. 21 resolution, which approved the use of force by the United Nations, if necessary, to prevent civil war, also urged that "measures be taken for the immediate withdrawal and evacuation from the Congo of all Belgian and other foreign military and paramilitary personnel and political advisers not under the United Nations command, and mercenaries."

In addition it adviser that "Congolese armed units and personnel should be reorganized and brought under discipline and control and arrangements be made on impartial and equitable bases to that end and with a view to the elimination of any possibility of interference by such units and personnel in the political life of the Congo."

On Saturday the General Assembly called again for the evacuation of Belgian military and political advisers from the Congo.

Agreement Is Signed

The agreement today was signed for the United Nations by Robert Gardiner of Ghana and Francis C. Nwokedi of Nigeria. They came to the Congo more than a month ago to negotiate for acceptance of the resolution.

Leopoldville's Foreign Minister, Justin Bomboko, and President Kasavubu signed for the Congo. After the signing the President read the text of the agreement to the chiefs of diplomatic missions at his suburban villa overlooking the thundering brown rapids of the Congo River.

Afterwards he told newsmen that the talks with Mr. Hammarskjold's representatives had dispelled some of the "fears and suspicions" with which the Congolese had viewed United Nations activities.

Mr. Kasavubu noted, however, that the deadlock between his Government and the world organization remained unbroken on another important issue.

He said that for the time being he could not agree to the return of United Nations troops to the port of Matadi. United Nations forces withdrew from the port last month after a battle with Congolese troops.

The Congolese President vowed to cooperate with the United Nations officials who "have come here as our friends to help us." "Others," those who did not come as friends, he issued a "serious warning" that they would get no cooperation and would find all doors closed if they returned to the Congo.

Although Mr. Kasavubu mentioned no names, foreign diplomats agreed that the warning was meant for Rajeshwar Bayal of India, Mr. Hammarskjold's special representative who is in New York for consultations. There was bitter friction between Mr. Bayal and Congolese leaders before he left here a month ago.

West Hails Accord

Western diplomats hailed the agreement with the United Nations as a "point of new departure" and said they hoped the United Nations would act swiftly to reorganize the Congolese Army and replace foreign personnel.

Observers saw a slap at Moise Tshombe, President of secessionist Katanga Province, in the provision of the agreement that caled for the withdrawal of all foreign personnel that had "not been engaged under the President's authority."

They said Mr. Tshombe would now have to accept the United Natoins call for the withdrawal of mercenaries. If he does not, they said, he will find himself in opposition not only to the world organization, but to the recognized chief of state.

The United Nations will soon have 10,000 men in Katanga United Nations officials are reported to have obtained Mr Kasavubu's endorsement of touch military action against Mr. Tshombe's army, if necessary.

Mr. Kasavubu is understood to have rebuked Mr. Tshombe in a message last week for a military offensive against dissidents in northern Katanga and for the clashes with United Nations forces that followed.

On the political scene, members of the Central Government announced today that a "conference of Congolese leaders" would be called at Kamina, the military base held by the United Nations in Katanga. They said this would not be the meeting of "heads of independent states" that Mr. Tshombe had advocated.

Leopoldville officials said that ways to implement proposals for a Congolese confederation would be discussed, but that there would be no recognition of claims by any participants to represent "independent" states.

The New York Times

TELLS OF AGREEMENT: President Joseph Kasavubu of the Congo, who said he would cooperate with U.N.

Rebels Beat, Strip, Rape Congo Nuns

U. S. Missionary Raped by Troops

By The Associated Press

LEOPOLDVILLE, Belgian Congo Republic, Mar. 13.—Rapping, robbing of civilians and mistreatment of missionary nuns by Congolese soldiers in rebel-held Kivu Province were described today in reports which have reached the United Nations mission to the Congo.

The reports, kept secret for more than two weeks, were disclosed by qualified informants A U. N. spokesman said an official summary is being prepared.

The victims were white missionaries, business men and nuns who were stripped, beaten and terrorized by Congolese soldiers in the Manema region of chaotic Kivu Province.

"Can no one help us from outside?" one Belgian nun pleaded in a typewritten statement sent to the United Nations. She told of having been stripped of her clothing and kept locked in a room all night with three Congolese soldiers.

300 in Trouble

An American missionary girl was raped by four Congolese soldiers. When released, she was told she would not be allowed to leave the province alive. Last week, Malayan U. N. troops went out to rescue her, but no report has been received since.

The U. N. spokesman said about 300 white persons are in difficulties in Kivu Province and have requested rescue. The Malaya contingent is working to get in contact with them at their isolated stations in the jungle.

"We've got to reach all these people," a U. N. official said. "We have reason to believe that in many cases it is a matter of life or death."

Twenty badly beaten Europeans were brought to Leopoldville yesterday and today. They included three Belgian priests and three Belgian nuns.

A nun who reached Kindu, in Kivu Province, from a mission station at Kasongo told of forty-four hours of terror, rape and bestiality soon after the killing last month in Katanga Province of ex-Premier Patrice Lumumba. The nun, whose name was not disclosed, said nine sisters from the mission were forced into trucks and carted off to the local jail.

A seventy-five-year-old nun said she was thrown out of the truck and that her arms were

Continued on page 27, column 2

broken and a shoulder dislocated. This nun has now reached Leopoldville.

Nun Tells of Ordeal

Another nun of the Kasongo mission reported to the U. N. that the nuns were made to dance barefoot on stones and gravel in the prison courtyard and sing hymns to Lumumba. Her account continued: "We were then brought into a large room, where we remained for twenty-four hours . . . we were all made to stretch out on the ground and they made us take off all our clothes. They did not rape us, but they did things so disgusting to our poor bodies that we dare not speak of them, much less write them . . . two ladies who were with us had to pay . . . they were brought away and violated throughout the whole night."

The next morning the nuns were set free and allowed to return to their mission stations.

At Kindu, about thirty white men, women and children—including ten American missionaries—are under U. N. protection.

The Leftist authorities in Kivu say the Europeans are essential to the economy of the province. They are unwilling to grant exit permits, but they are unable to restrain the violence which is frightening away the whites.

The Congo central government, meanwhile, announced capture of three platoons of rebel troops near the town of Ikela, which is in Equator Province and close to rebel-held Oriental Province. Maj. Gen. Joseph Mobutu, the Congo Army commander, has concentrated many troops in the area, and Ikela has changed hands frequently in recent weeks.

Leaders Acclaimed

ELISABETHVILLE, Katanga, Mar. 13 (AP). — Thousands shouted "Welcome to our saviors . . . welcome to our peacemakers" today as President Moise Tshombe of Katanga Province, President Joseph Kasavubu of the government at Leopoldville and other Congo leaders returned from a Congo reorganization conference on the island of Madagascar.

A crowd of about 10,000—including Negroes and whites—lined the route from the airfield, where for the first time the Congo flag flew alongside the flag of this seceded province and that of the independent state in South Kasai headed by Albert Kalonji, who also was present today.

The conferees took the first steps toward establishing a confederation along tribal lines in the troubled Congo, but sidestepped major problems—such as boundaries, the number of new states to be formed and the vital question of what to do about the Moscow-backed rebel regime of Antoine Gizenga at Stanleyville. Mr. Gizenga did not attend the Madagascar meeting.

U. S. Position Outlined

WASHINGTON, Mar. 13 (UPI).—A Department of State spokesman said today that the Madagascar conference of Congo leaders appears to have been "a serious effort on the part of the Congolese to come to grips with what is clearly their problem, namely, the nature of the government of the Congo."

Press Officer Lincoln White indicated, however, that the State Department is not happy about one resolution voted at the conference. It called on the United Nations Security Council to cancel a Feb. 21 resolution authorizing U. N. troops in the Congo to use force, as a last resort, to maintain peace there. Mr. White said the United States "supported and supports" the U. N. resolution.

NAVY SENDS SHIPS TO CONGO WATERS; READY TO AID U. N.

The New York Times
Tues. 3-7-61

4-Vessel U. S. Task Force, Shifted From South Africa Visit, Has 500 Marines

P1

NO ASSISTANCE ASKED

But Link Is Seen With Plans for Returning World Body's Troops to Port After Clash

By DANA ADAMS SCHMIDT
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6—The United States has diverted four naval craft from a good-will tour to South Africa to be available in case the United Nations forces need help in the Congo. Five hundred marines are aboard the ships.

The Navy said the four vessels, which were due at Capetown Wednesday, would now arrive in Congolese waters by Friday. They are the destroyer Gearing, the dock landing ship Hermitage, the tank landing ship Graham County and the tanker Nespelen.

Most of the marines are aboard the Graham County. The regular complements of the four vessels total 750 men. Six helicopters are carried by the group.

A dock landing ship can open at the stern to release amphibious craft or to receive other craft like a floating dock. Tank landing ships are designed to put tanks ashore in amphibious operations.

State Department Cautious

The State Department's press officer, Lincoln White, said: "We attach no particular significance to this order. This action has no unilateral significance."

But diplomatic observers associated the move with events in the Congo River port of Matadi, where a small United Nations force was disarmed and withdrawn after a clash with Congolese troops. The United Nations command made it clear that if negotiations failed it would retake the port by force. All seaborne supplies for the United Nations force must pass through Matadi.

Mr. White said the United Nations had not asked for help. "The purpose," he said, "is to exercise foresight and caution in case the United Nations calls on them."

A fifth ship, the destroyer Vogelgesang, with a crew of 274, will continue to Capetown, where it will pick up mail, fuel and other supplies for the entire task force.

The five ships have been engaged for several months in goodwill visits under the project designated by the Navy as Operation South Atlantic Amity. They have called at eleven ports, at which their personnel offered marching and landing demonstrations in addition to providing hospitality for visitors aboard the ships.

Last month they were diverted from this project to evacuate 738 Guinean soldiers whom President Sékou Touré had withdrawn from the United Nations force in the Congo. Previously they had transported emergency supplies of corn and rice to the Congo.

Vessels Steaming North

WASHINGTON March 6 (UPI)—Defense officials said today the four-ship task force could be used to evacuate United Nations troops, transport personnel for the world organization or haul supplies. The marines could be used to "protect lives" during any evacuation, officials added.

The task force was on its way to South Africa when the Navy ordered four of the ships to change course and steam toward the Congo at 4 P. M. yesterday. Lincoln White, the State Department press officer, said the ships would stop offshore "to be available in the event the United Nations may need them for further assistance."

At midday, the task force was 800 miles south of the Congo, heading north at ten knots.

U. S. to Fly Tunisians to Congo

WEISBADEN, Germany, March 6 (Reuters) — Ten Globemaster transport planes of the United States Air Force have been alerted to fly 600 Tunisian soldiers to the Congo, probably later this week, the Air Force announced here today.

The new contingent will increase the number of Tunisians on duty with the United Nations force to a total of 3,300, according to the announcement

TSHOMBE GAINING AS CONGO LEADER

The New York Times
New York N.Y.

Katanga President Grows in Stature as He Guides Malagasy Conference

Sat. 3-4-61

By BENJAMIN WELLES
Special to The New York Times.

TANANARINE, Malagasy Republic, March 10—Observers agree that barring a sudden mishap the Tananarive conference of Congolese leaders will substantially strengthen Moise Tshombe's personal position in the Congo and possibly in all Africa.

"This conference will prove at least one thing to the world," a Malagasy official said yesterday of Mr. Tshombe, President of Katanga Province. "It will prove Mr. Tshombe is no Belgian puppet. He is the dominating figure among Congolese here by far."

Mr. Tshombe, who has declared his province independent of the Leopoldville regime, established his position here by a shrewd combination of advance planning eloquent camaraderie and subtle flattery. He is a member of the Bantu tribe, as are all the other Congolese leaders here. Among Bantus, a position of strength must be established before there can be conciliatory affability.

Kasavubu Persuaded

Mr. Tshombe, as head of the richest province in the Congo, had considerable position to start with. He strengthened his influence by organizing the conference here and then persuading President Joseph Kasavubu to take the chair and lend his prestige to the talks.

The presence here of Mr. Kasavubu, who has been recognized by the United Nations as chief of state of the Congo, is viewed as being more important to Mr. Tshombe than that of Antoine Gizenga. Mr. Gizenga, head of the rebel regime in Stanleyville, capital of Eastern Province, has refused to attend.

One of the major reasons Mr. Tshombe called this meeting was his determination to deflect United Nations hostility from himself. The United Nations has been cool to Mr. Tshombe because his province has continued to be aided by Belgian advisers.

All of the Congo leaders fear a United Nations "tutelage." By playing on this fear Mr. Tshombe prevailed on them to fly to this neutral country to forge a "common front."

He also made use of Congolese antipathy against Rajeshwar Dayal of India, Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold's personal representative in the Congo.

Indians are Resented

Africans resent the commercial acumen and the growing infuence of millions of Indian settlers in Africa. They suspect India of plans to urge her surplus population to move to Africa.

Mr. Tshombe has assailed India for agreeing to send a 3,000-man combat force to the Congo. In his opening speech to the conference he said:

"It is curious that India, whose covetuous gaze at Africa is well-known, has now placed herself at the service of the United Nations' colonialist policies."

With Mr. Tshombe dangling the menaces of the United Nations and India before them the Congolese leaders here have begun to work out a set of basic policies.

They have agreed that the old Belgian plan for a Congo of six that would be ruled centrally from Leopoldville is politically dead. It must be replaced they believe by a new grouping Congo states that are "demographically and economically viable."

Mr. Tshombe and his colleagues envisage a central coordinating agency to tie the new states together. The agency will probably be based in Leopoldville and each state will send delegates to it.

Mr. Tshombe sees each state participating to a limited degree in common matters of defense, foreign relations, finance and economics.

In accepting that the Congolese here are leaders, in law and in fact, Mr. Kasabubu has made a major concession. He no longer claims political supremacy over Mr. Tshombe. In return Mr. Tshombe has recognized Mr. Kasavubu as the first among equals.

It is certain that wealthy Katanga will soon aid the bankrupt Leopoldville Regime and the Independent State of South Kasai. Katanga's wealth derives largely from the $60,000,000 a year it receives from the Belgian-owned Union Miniére, the great industrial empire that paid about 45 per cent of the Congo's annual revenues before the Congo gained independence from Belgian last June.

Gizenga Assails Parley

LONDON, March 10 (Reuters) —The Czechoslovak press agency Ceteka reported today that Anzoine Gizenga had condemned the conference of Congolese leaders in the Malagasy Republic.

Mr. Gizenga was quoted as having said that the conference was "called by the enemies of the free people."

U.N. CHIEF TO SEND AIDE TO BRUSSELS FOR CONGO ACTION

The New York Times
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Tunisian to Press Demand for Complete Withdrawal —Belgian to Give Data

By MAX FRANKEL
Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., March 10—Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold will send a personal representative to Brussels next week to press his demand that Belgium withdraw all her military and civilian nationals from the Congo.

Mr. Hammarskjold has told the Belgians that there were "again indications which allow of some doubts" about their willingness to heed the Security Council call for withdrawal. He asked for a complete census of Belgians now serving in the Congo, including mercenaries, and for an accounting of steps said to have been taken to recall some of them.

The Secretary General's representative is to be Taieb Sahbani, Secretary General of Tunisia's Foreign Ministry and his country's representative on the Congo Conciliation Commission. He has had a first-hand look at the situation in the Congo with the commission and will come here this week-end from Tunis before proceeding to Brussels.

Belgian Promises Data

Walter Loridan, Belgium's chief delegate here, has promised Mr. Hammarskjold that the requested statistics on Belgians serving in the Congo will be turned over to Mr. Sahbani.

Yet on the substantive request that "as a matter of urgency" Belgium take "vigorous measures" to recall all her citizens, the Brussels Government would only reaffirm its stated desire to "cooperate" with the United Nations to restore order and prosperity in the Congo.

[In Leopoldville, Congolese officials and the United Nations predicted an agreement soon for the return of United Nations forces to the port of Matadi.]

The notes exchanged by Mr. Hammarskjold and the Belgian representative, Wednesday and yesterday, were circulated here today.

Division of Congo Opposed

The delegates who read them still maintained a closer watch on developments in the Congo than on most of the immediate business before them. Generally they were unimpressed by current efforts of Congolese leaders to carve up the former Belgian colony, bind it into a loose confederation and evict the United Nations troops.

Many Asian and African delegates felt that no arrangement held any promise of peace unless it had the approval of fol-

owers of the late Patrice Lumumba, who control a third of the Congo. Others, including Western powers, apparently felt that only a government organized under United Nations auspices could maintain order for any length of time.

News of the confederation plan came from Tananarive, capital of the Malagasy Republic, where rival Congo leaders are conferring. Their apparent purpose is to achieve a tolerable truce and then demand the withdrawal of United Nations forces, soon to total 18,000 men.

Gizenga's Status Pondered

Notably absent from the meeting, however, was Antoine Gizenga of Eastern Province, heir to Mr. Lumumba's domain and to the support of the Soviet Union, the United Arab Republic, Ghana and others. Some of Mr. Gizenga's observers here were reported to have spoken with him by telephone and their conversation offered no support for reports that he had been deposed.

While the United Nations has been reluctant to add to the Congo chaos by declaring any of several rival groups to be the only legitimate government, it is expected to reject the present fragmentation plan.

Some delegates believe a federation of some sort will be an eventual solution, but next week's full-dress discussion of the Congo in the General Assembly is likely to revolve around various proposals for temporary United Nations control of the country.

Mr. Sahbani will be assisted by Mahmoud Mestiri of the Tunisian Embassy in Accra, Ghana.

The mission to Belgium was announced amid indications of a new optimism in the Secretariat about a marked improvement in the Congo atmosphere.

Apparently this optimism was based on the success of the United Nations in getting some representatives back into the port city of Matadi, on the cordiality shown by officials of the Leopoldville Government to Rajeshwar Dayal of India, Mr. Hammarskjold's personal representative, and on the unimpeded flow of United Nations supplies and troop reinforcements.

Tunisian forces reached Leopoldville today and the first of an Indian force of more than 4,000 men will arrive in a few days.

In addition, at least five and possibly seven African and Asian nations were considering new troop contributions. Four of these are not now participating in the international military effort. The new contributions could yield up to 4,000 new men to bring the total close to the 25,000 requested by Mr. Hammarskjold.

U.N. CHIEF APPEALS FOR CONGO FUNDS

Asks Expenses Be Regarded as Binding Obligations

By ROBERT CONLEY

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., April 17 — Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold made a direct appeal today for support in his efforts to stave off a worsening of the United Nations' financial crisis.

Going before the General Assembly's Budgetary Committee, Mr. Hammarskjold urged diplomats to look upon the costs of the military operation in the Congo as regular expenses of the organization. These expenses, he said, carry with them a binding obligation on members to pay.

The Secretary General's appeal was directed chiefly at the reluctant Soviet bloc and France. These nations have refused to pay any part of the costs. The appeal also was aimed at a number of Asian, African and Latin-American countries, who contend the costs are "extraordinary expenses" and carry no obligation to pay.

The West, by contrast, has maintained from the start that members should be required to pay the $10,000,000-a-month costs of the Congo operations.

Mr. Hammarskjold stressed that this year's expected $120,000,000 costs of keeping an average of 23,400 international troops in the Congo republic represented less than half the costs of the world's armaments for one day. Last year he put this daily arms expenditure at $320,000,000.

The Secretary General's intervention came as the committee stepped up its pace in the hopes of adopting a financing plan for the Congo by late Wednesday. This would be aimed at letting the proposal through the Assembly before Friday's scheduled adjournment.

Resolution is Interoduced

The way was opened for reaching agreement by then with the formal introduction of a resolution by Pakistan and Tunisia. This resolution seeks to get enough money to carry the United Nations through the summer until the Assembly can return in September and take up a full re-evaluation of the organization's financial structure.

Zouhir Chelli of Tunisia, in introducing the resolution, stressed that expected voluntary contributions from a number of countries were crucial to the stop-gap financing plan.

These funds, which would be in addition to a country's regular Congo payment, would be used to fill the gap left by the refusals to pay. It also would allow a lowering of the payments from under-developed countries by as much as three-quarters.

The United States, meanwhile, is preparing to speak in the committee tomorrow, presumably on the matter of extra contributions.

Philip M. Klutznick, the United States delegate, has indicated that Washington was ready to give a "sizable" extra contribution to the United Nations beyond its regular payment to help ease the financial squeeze.

U.N. SAVES U.S. GIRL RAPED IN CONGO TERROR

Spirited to Safety by Malayan Patrol

LEOPOLDVILLE, Congo Republic, March 14 (UPI) — A United Nations patrol has rescued an American girl missionary who was raped and seriously injured by four rebel Congolese soldiers, U. N. officials announced tonight.

The American girl was assaulted by the leftist Lumumbist troops March 5 in Kama, a mission station in Kivu province. She has been taken by a Malayan patrol to Kindu, where nine other American missionaries are awaiting repatriation to Bukavu, capital of Kivu. The girl will be brought to Leopoldville.

Slaying Triggers Terror

She was raped during a reign of terror that followed the slaying of Patrice Lumumba, pro-communist ex-premier. Rebel soldiers and tribesmen in pro-Lumumba Kivu also were reported to have inflicted "indescribable humiliation" on Roman Catholic priests and nuns.

Disclosure that the patrol had rescued the woman came shortly after the United States air force started a massive airlift of 3,000 Indian troops to reinforce U. N. forces in the Congo.

The U. N. said the Malayan rescue patrol also visited another American missionary family which insisted on staying at its post because its members operate the only secondary school in the Maniema district of Kivu.

Nuns, Priests Arrive

These Americans were identified as Mr. and Mrs. Ternstra and their three children. Their school is at Kokumba, east of Kindu.

Meanwhile, more nuns and priests arrived here today with tales of terror and suffering at the hands of rebel soldiers who ran wild in Kivu after Lumumba's death.

Three nuns and six priests arrived in one plane. One said at the airport that "there was a day when we saw hell."

Gurkhas Board Planes

The airlift started when the first group of 280 Gurkha soldiers left New Delhi aboard American C-124 Globemaster planes this morning. U. N. sources said they are due here tomorrow.

Six hundred more Indian soldiers and a million pounds of cargo will arrive Saturday, and 1,185 troops will be on hand by the end of the month. The full Indian contingent is to total about 5,000 men.

ILEO CHOOSES AIDE TO MEET GIZENGA

Talks to Open Tomorrow in Stanleyville, Capital of Lumumbist Regime

By HENRY TANNER

Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, The Congo, March 23—Conciliation efforts between the Congo's Central Government and the rival regime of Antoine Gizenga will get under way officially in Stanleyville Saturday.

Cleophas Kamitatu, President of Leopoldville Province and a one-time political friend of the late Patrice Lumumba, announced today that he had been asked by Premier Joseph Ileo to fly to Stanleyville, the capital of Eastern Province, Saturday.

Mr. Gizenga, now heads the political faction once loyal to Mr. Lumumba, the deposed premier who was murdered.

Mr. Kamitatu said that Mr. Gizenga, in a telephone conversation, had promised to meet him at the airport, to give him an official reception and to guarantee his safety.

Agreement Expected

Mr. Kamitatu said he was confident that he would be able to bring about "some agreement." He and Mr. Gizenga belong to the same party and come from the same part of the country, the Kwilu district in Leopoldville province.

Mr. Kamitatu participated in the conference of Congolese leaders two weeks age in Tananarive, capital of the Malagasy Republic, and signed resolutions calling for the creation of a "confederation of independent states" in The Congo. Mr. Gizenga has informed President Kasavubu that he is "categorically opposed" to any such confederation.

The Central Government was understood to have decided to send Mr. Kamitatu to Stanleyville after having received assurances that the Gizenga regime still desired to open negotiations. The assurance was understood to have come from Gen. Victor Lundula, commander of the military forces under Mr. Gizenga's control.

On several previous occasions the Central Government considered and then abandoned the idea of using Mr. Kamitatu as a mediator to approach Mr. Gizenga. Mr. Kamitatu is a powerful political figure.

Supplies Unloaded

Independent political observers expressed satisfaction over the prospect of negotiations between Leopoldville and Stanleyville, but they cautioned against optimism about immediate results.

In another development, the United Nations mission here said that a constant flow of supplies for United Nations had been unloaded at Matadi since United Nations troops were forced out of the port city by Congolese soldiers nearly three weeks ago. Habib Ahmed, chief administrative officer of the mission, said that about twenty-three ships had been unloaded in the port since March 8.

Mr. Ahmed said that the supplies were being held in warehouses at Matadi. His statement came after the president of the state-controlled Congolese transportation agency, charged that the United Nations mission was deliberately withholding instructions for forwarding the supplies in the hope that this would compel the Congolese to give in to pressure for the return of United Nations troops to Matadi.

The United Nations and the Congolese Government have been deadlocked for some time in negotiations over the future control of Matadi.

The United Nations takes the position that combat troops must return to the city and that the unloading of United Nations supplies must be supervised by United Nations military personnel.

Tshombe Accused Of Murder

COQUILHATVILLE, Congo — (UPI) — The government of Premier Joseph Kasavubu announced Sunday it would try Katanga President Moise Tshombe for the murder of Patrice Lumumba and for other crimes of high treason.

TSHOMBE

Murder and high treason are punishable by death.

An announcement by Foreign Minister Justin Bomboko said the Kasavubu government also would "do everything in our power to liberate the province of Katanga by force if necessary." Tshombe declared Katanga independent of the Congo last summer.

(Elisabethville dispatches said Katanga was threatening to destroy vital dams, communications centers and other strategic points if Leopoldville tried to impose its will. Interior Minister Godfroid Munungo warned Saturday that "useless massacres" would follow interference in Katanga affairs.)

The announcement came at a press conference attended by Army strongman Maj. Gen. Joseph Mobutu whose troops seized Tshombe when he stalked out of a Congo "summit conference" here aimed at turning the Congo into a loose federation of states.

Lumumba, who became premier when the Congo achieved its independence last spring, was deposed by Mobutu who decided he was taking the Congo into the Communist camp. Lumumba was flown to Katanga Province for safe keeping but was reported killed trying to escape.

CONGO CHIEFS MAP KASAVUBU REGIME WITH WIDE POWER

Draft Constitution Indicates a Strong Central Control on Federal Pattern

By HENRY TANNER
Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, May 12 — Congolese leaders made public today a project for a "United States of the Congo" with a strong central Government.

A draft project for a new Constitution was read to a plenary session of the conference at Coquilhatville, capital of Equator Province, after three weeks' work in commission. The conference will vote on it in a few days. Its adoption without major change is expected.

At that time it will be decided whether the new state will be called a federation or a confederation. The draft project uses both terms.

In a federation, sovereignty would be vested in a central government with wide powers in military, economic, financial and diplomatic affairs. In a looser confederation, sovereignty would lie with individual member states, which would delegate some of their prerogatives to a weak central executive.

Kasavubu to Be Head

The principal point of the project is that the chief of state would have strong powers. There is no doubt that Joseph Kasavubu, the present President, will hold that position.

The draft project thus completes the defeat of President Moise Tshombe of secessionist Katanga Province, who managed to get acceptance for his concept of a loose "confederation of independent states" at the conference of Tananarive in the Malagasy Republic in March.

The leaders of the Central Government developed second thoughts about Mr. Tshombe's project after they returned from Tananarive. They went to Coquilhatville determined to defeat him.

Mr. Tshombe was arrested after he walked out of the conference. He has been held in a villa at Coquilhatville and there have been unconfirmed reports that his transfer to Leopoldville may be imminent.

Premier to Share Power

The draft states "the executive power belongs to the President of the confederation." The President's decisions would have to be countersigned by the Premier of the Central Government or by the minister directly involved.

There would be a Federal Congress, presumably identical with the Assembly and Senate that came into existence with independence nine and a half months ago. The draft stipulates that the Congress would be elected by popular vote, but it is not clear when the next election would be held.

In addition, there would be a Council of States, consisting of the heads of individual member states, mostly tribal chiefs.

The new federation or confederation would consist of an undetermined number of states, including Albert Kalonji's "Kingdom of South Kasai" and the "Federal city of Leopoldville," the capital.

The draft thus leaves to the future the difficult problem of drawing boundaries of member states. A majority of the Congolese leaders are understood to be in agreement that the six provinces established by the Belgians should be increased to twelve or thirteen, carved out along tribal lines.

Member states would have control of their police and gendarmerie, the soil and mines, local legislation, local services and tribal law.

Central Powers Defined

The Central Government would have exclusive control of foreign affairs, defense, internal security, currency, Federal finance, customs, communications, the Federal judiciary and legislation on citizenship.

Federal legislation would be promulgated by the Congress, but could be vetoed under certain circumstances by the Council of States. The President might proclaim a state of emergency if the federation was faced with an external threat.

The Government leaders are understood to be planning the convocation of a commission of constitutional lawyers from several countries to give the Constitution its precise final terms. After that the Constitution is expected to be submitted either to Parliament or to the nation in a popular referendum.

Prior to carrying out this plan, however, the Central Government has to establish control over secessionist Katanga Province and to convince Antoine Gizenga, head of the Lumumbist regime in Stanleyville, to give up his own brand of secession.

A number of army officers serving in Stanleyville made brief appearances in Coquilhatville and were reported to have made an effort to persuade Mr. Gizenga to join the conference. Mr. Gizenga did not show up.

CONGO URGES U. N. KEEP INDIANS OUT

New Confederation Insists on Reinforcement Ban—Asks Hague Court Ruling

By BENJAMIN WELLES
Special to The New York Times.

ELISABETHVILLE, the Congo, March 14—The newly constituted Congo confederation demanded formally today that the United Nations halt the reinforcement of the international force in the Congo by Indian troops expected to arrive shortly.

The confederation indicated that it now regarded itself as a truly "national" Congolese government by demanding in a separate message that the United Nations obtain a decision from the International Court of Justice at The Hague on the legality of the Security Council resolution of Feb. 21.

That resolution authorized the United Nations to use force as a last resort to prevent civil war in the Congo.

Both messages were sent in cablegrams today to Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold. They were signed by President Joseph Kasavubu.

The first cablegram—asking a halt to the arrival of "United Nations troops belonging to a country whose presence alone will jeopardize the peace and order achieved at Tananarive"—was headed "Authorities of the Confederation of Congo States."

The second message—demanding a Hague Court decision on the Feb. 21 resolution—was headed "Authorities of the Confederation of Central African States."

There was speculation that two suggested names had been used on the cablegrams because the name of the confederation had not been decided.

The first meeting of the new Council of States of the confederation was held here this morning at the residence of provincial President Moise Tshombe. With Mr. Tshombe were delegates of other Congo states that had been represented at Tananarive, including South Kasai, North Kasai and Leopoldville.

Communiqué Issued

A communiqué issued here said that "despite their fatigue the chiefs of state of the Congo confederation took advantage of their stay in Elisabethville to consider several urgent problems."

The communiqué said the leaders "ardently" desired to cooperate with the United Nations, but that in their opinion certain "elements" of the United Nations were seeking to lead the organization from its principles and to bend it to their own use. The communiqué said:

"Africa belongs to the Africans and the confederal authorities cannot accept that, under cover of the United Nations and in behalf of its incorrect interference in the Congo's internal affairs, that troops such as those of India be allowed to come here and continue their country's national policies in the heart of Africa."

Messages Not Received

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., March 14—A United Nations spokesman said tonight that the organization had not received cablegrams demanding a halt to Indian reinforcements and an opinion from the International Court of Justice on the Security Council resolution of Feb. 21.

Congo Disunity Spreads

By HENRY TANNER
Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, March 14 — The trend toward fragmentation of the Congo appeared to have spread today.

At least two provincial leaders who had not been present at the Tananarive conference announced the formation of independent republics.

One of them was the acting Premier of the Central Government, Jacques Massa. He proclaimed the formation of the "State of Maindombe" in the northern part of Leopoldville Province.

Jason Sendwe, an opponent of President Moise Tshombe of Katanga Province, and other spokesmen, proclaimed the "State of Lualaba" in northern Katanga.

Determination Voiced

They said they were determined to insist on inclusion of their "state" in the new confederation that was formed at Tananarive, capital of the Malagasy Republic, by eighteen Congolese leaders. The eighteen included President Joseph Kasavubu and Mr. Tshombe.

Mr. Massa, in a written statement, declared that after he had proclaimed the State of Maindombe there had been mass demonstrations in his area and that the population had expressed "unshakable determination" to be autonomous.

As the new states were proclaimed, President Kasavubu and ministers of the Congo's Central Government received a triumphal welcome tonight on their return from the Tananarive conference.

Thousands who had come to the airport at the invitation of the Government clapped hands and shouted their welcome. Other thousands lined the twelve-mile stretch of highway to the city and city streets. The President's plane arrived after dark, more than two hours late.

United Nations officials headed by Mekki Abbas, who is acting as Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold's special representative, and Lieut. Gen. Sean McKeown, commander of United Nations forces, were on hand to greet the President and his party.

This was in marked contrast to Mr. Kasavubu's departure, which had been ignored by the United Nations.

Holiday Is Declared

The Government declared a public holiday for tomorrow "on the occasion of the reintegration of Katanga and South Kasai in the Republic of the Congo."

This interpretation is based on Mr. Kasavubu's appointment as President of the proposed confederation of Congolese states.

Mr. Sendwe, leader of the Baluba tribesmen who constitute the population of Lualaba, has been the most ardent opponent in Katanga of Mr. Tshombe. Mr. Sendwe was omitted from the Tananarive roster for that reason.

His declaration today was a challenge to Mr. Tshombe and was regarded here as the first illustration of the difficulties that are likely to arise as more and more provincial and tribal leaders file claims and counterclaims and stake out conflicting states.

The number of "independent states" that have been proclaimed at one point or another in recent months was put at twenty by some observers. Others said that the number might rise to about forty if tribal and geographic parochialism were to be pushed to the limit.

Plans are Not Clear

The number of states for the confederation envisgaged by the Tananarive conference was stil not clear.

Of the six original provinces existing at the time of the Congo gained independence from Belgium last July, only one—Eastern—would keep its territory intact. Katanga would suffer the secession of Lualaba and Kasai that of the independent State of South Kasai.

Both Kivu and Leopoldville Provinces would be split in two. A tenth state called Sankuru Lumami, would be carved out of the border regions now belonging to Kasai, Equator and Kivu Provinces.

Relations with Antoine Gizenga, head of the Leftist regime in Stanleyville, capital of Eastern Province, are another big question.

Mr. Gizenga's contacts with President Kasavubu and other Leopoldville leaders have not been clearly antagonistic as has been generally assumed. An economic delegation from Stanleyville, for instance, is expected to arrive here tomorrow for discreet negotiations on the possibility of lifting the economic blockade of Eastern Province by Leopoldville authorities.

It has been noted here that Mr. Gizenga went out of his way to strengthen President Kasavubu in his stand against secessionists at Tananarive by declaring twice within a few days that he recognized Mr. Kasavubu as chief of state.

At the same time, however, Mr. Gizenga is understood to have been negotiating a trade agreement with Poland and informed sources here say that small quantities of Communist arms continue to be air-dropped in Eastern Province. It is also said that Mr. Gizenga is receiving financial aid from the East.

United Press International Radiophoto

BOUND FOR THE CONGO: V. K. Krishna Menon, India's Defense Minister, bids good-by to Indian troops as they board one of five U. S. Globemasters for trip to Africa. About 400 combat troops, first of a force of 3,000, left yesterday for service with the U. N.

Texts of Messages to the U. N. From Nkrumah

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Feb. 18 — Following are the texts of a letter received today by Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold from President Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana and of a report to the Secretary General by the United Nations Conciliation Commission in the Congo:

New York, N.Y.
Sun-2-19-61
pg

Nkrumah Letter

It is now time that a new and serious approach be made to the present ineffective efforts of the United Nations in the Congo if the United Nations is to be saved and the future peace of Africa assured. As I indicated at the beginning of the operations in the Congo, the problem must be tackled in two phases. First the military problems and, second, the political one. Unless the military problem can be solved first there can be no lasting political situation.

I would like to come to New York to give my views on both phases because I am certain that from now on the initiative must come from the African countries with military support from the Asian bloc. All initiative and aid from the big or North Atlantic Treaty Organization powers should cease.

The flow of arms and equipment into the Congo provides conditions which could lead to a civil war of the Spanish type, with grave consequences throughout the whole world. All Belgian military, paramilitary, and other personnel serving the various factions should be expelled from the Congo at once.

All non-African and Asian military personnel not specifically required to work under the United Nations command must leave the Congo. The situation is so serious that in my view the interpretation of the Security Council mandate namely noninterference in the internal affairs of the Congo, is no longer tenable.

The plan which I envisage for dealing with the present situation is as follows:

A. a new United Nations command should be established in the Congo.

B. This command must be African and should take over complete responsibility for law and order in the Congo.

C. All Congolese armed units should be disarmed, this disarming will involve their return to barracks and the surrender of their weaps to the new United Nations command,

D. The disarming and handover should be voluntary and should lead to the reorganization and retraining of the Congolese National Army, and if certain factions will not cooperate, force must be used,

E. All non-African personnel serving in the Congolese Army must be expelled immediately,

F. Once the military situation has been brought under control on these lines all political prisoners must be released by the new United Nations command, and the new command should then convene Parliament under its auspices.

G. All foreign diplomatic missions and representatives should immediately leave the Congo for the time being in order to give this new United Nations command a fair chance and to eliminate the cold war from the Congo.

In view of the importance of this matter, I propose that you should circulate this communication to members of the Security Council, and I am releasing the contents of this telegram to the press at 1800 hours G. M. T.

Awaiting your earliest reply.

Commission's Report

Have honor send you for submission advisory committee for Congo following message which was unanimously adopted by conciliation commission on 15 Feb. Message reads:

mission has spent more than six weeks in the Congo in pursuance of its task of studying the situation and promoting conciliation between the opposing political groups in the republic. The commission has practically concluded its study and has made several attempts to lend its good offices, without interfering in the internal affairs of the Republic of the Congo, for the achievement of national reconciliation.

Its efforts have been directed toward the attainment by the Congolese of solutions to the present difficulties in the Congo, "which will be conducive to the maintenance and strengthening of the unity, territorial integrity and political independence of the Republic of the Congo, within the framework of the constitutional and legal structure of the Republic of the Congo and of the resolution of the emergency special session of the General Assembly."

The commission proposes to depart from Leopoldville shortly and to proceed to Geneva to prepare its report for early submission to the advisory committee.

2. In view of the significance of the present meetings of the Security Council, and their importance to the solution of the crisis, the commission has decided to inform the advisory committee immediately, in advance of its report, of certain principal conclusions reached unanimously by all its members present in the Congo.

These conclusions are as follows:

A. The loi fondamentale must be upheld as the fundamental law of the Republic of the Congo from which all authorities within the state derive their power until it has been amended or replaced by another constitution.

B. The basis of the newly-formed Provisional Government of Prime Minister [Joseph] Ileo should be broadened so as to make it a government of national unity, by including nominees of important political groups which are not now appropriately represented in the provisional government.

The Prime Minister is already negotiating with these leaders with a view to their participation in his government. The commission is encouraged to make this recommendation as a result of its discussions with Prime Minister Ileo and other important leaders in Leopoldville.

C. Military operations which are in progress in Katanga and those about to be launched against other provinces of the Republic of the Congo must be halted immediately to avert imminent danger of civil war which may well degenerate into a war of genocide between different tribes in the Congo. Attempts to achieve military solution of the present crisis must be checked immediately for this reason and also to obviate the danger of foreign military intervention.

D. With the assistance of the United Nations, the Congolese National Army should be insulated from politics and reorganized with a comprehensive training scheme under a national defense council to be set by the constitutional central authority of the republic. The United Nations should guarantee maintenance of law and order throughout the entire territory of the republic in full cooperation with the Congolese Government authorities.

E. The commission considers it desirable to convene a summit meeting of political leaders of the Republic of the Congo at a neutral place, outside the territory of the republic if necessary, with a view to reaching agreement on desired changes in the fundamental law concerning the structure of the Congo, more especially in the direction of greater decentralization of the powers of central government and an equitable distribution of the revenues between the center and provinces, as seems to be the general consensus of opinion among the leaders.

The commission is of the view that under the present conditions only a federal form of government can preserve the national unity and territorial integrity of the Congolese state. If such a meeting is held inside the Congo, the United Nations force should extend all necessary protection to those participants who request it.

F. Political personalities who are being detained in the Republic of the Congo should be released and a general amnesty granted immediately following the establishment of a government of national unity. The commission considers the continued incarceration of prisoners as hostages or on other political grounds undesirable in the interest of national reconciliation and unity.

G. Parliament should be reconvened without delay after the above steps have been taken, or earlier as may be agreed upon, in order that the elected representatives of the people of the Congo may be enabled to express themselves in regard to the composition of the government of national unity and its program, and also to implement according to constitutional processes such agreement as may be reached between the Congolese leaders concerning the constitutional structure of the republic as laid down in the loi fondamentale.

The commission feels that such members of Parliament as may so desire should be given protection by the United Nations force to guarantee the exercise of the rights and immunities to which they are entitled and to enable them to discharge their responsibilities without fear.

Effective measures should be urgently instituted, without further delay, by the United Nations, to enforce the Security Council and General Assembly resolutions calling upon all states to refrain from sending military assistance or any assistance which could be used for military purposes to any side in the Republic of the Congo, except through the United Nations.

This deliberate violations of this injunction, open or secret, are largely responsible for the continuing deterioration of the situation and the drift of the country towards civil war and disintegration.

An appeal must be made to all states to abstain from all interference in the internal affairs of the country and in particular to avoid assuming any attitude which might aggravate the opposition between the different tendencies in the Congo and make conciliation more difficult.

The New York Times

President Kwame Nkrumah